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JAS. SHIELDS, JAS. C. CONKLING.

SHIELDS & CONKLING,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Springfield, Illinois.

Will practice in the 8th Judicial Circuit, the Supreme Court, and the district and Circuit Courts of the United States. Office in Tinsley's new building opposite the American House.
march 19—xl

KIRBY BENEDICT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Decatur, Macon County, Illinois,
Office in the Court House.
Sept 11—xl

J. PETTERS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.
SALEM, MARION COUNTY, ILL.

WILL practice in the several counties composing the Third Judicial Circuit, and in the Supreme Court of the State.
Jan. 21, 25-tf

C. & F. EMMERSON,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.
DECATUR, MACON CO. ILL.
Jan. 28, 1842. 26-1y

CONN & CHAMBERS.
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
MEREDOSIA, ILL.

W. A. Conn, late of the firm of Brother & Conn.
G. M. Chambers, late of Jacksonville, Ill.

REFERENCES.
Mr. Jas. L. Lamb, Springfield,
Messrs. Settinius & January, St. Louis.
" Blanc, Tompkins & Barrett, do
" J. Vairin & Co, New Orleans,
" J. R. Shaw & Co, do
" Conoly & Elder, do
9-y*

WASHINGTON HOTEL—The subscriber having fitted up this house in good order and style, is now prepared to accommodate all who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage. He is also prepared to receive a number of regular boarders; his table will be served with the best the city market affords, and his bar is furnished with the choicest liquors. His unremitted attention will be bestowed to please his customers, and he hopes to deserve the favor of the public.
june 4 ly JOHN DELANY.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

JONAS WHITNEY, respectfully informs the public that he has fitted up the National Hotel in Springfield, Ills., west side of the public square, where he is prepared to accommodate boarders and travellers on reasonable terms. The rooms of the house have been newly painted, whitewashed, and put in complete repair: and the subscriber flatters himself that for cleanliness, comfort and good fare, no house in Springfield will surpass his own.

The stables attached to the House have been also put in complete repair and in the hands of careful and sober ostlers.

Mr. Whitney hopes to receive a share of the public patronage. Five years ago when he kept the same house, he was patronized by a liberal public, and he hopes to merit that patronage again. Sept. 24, 1841.—tf8

WHEAT WANTED—5,000 bushels of Wheat wanted immediately, for which 75 cents per bushel will be given in State Bank paper. GRUBB & LEWIS.

HIDES & SKINS—The highest price in cash or trade will be given for green or dry hides, deer skins, coon skins &c.
March 11. GRUBB & LEWIS.

SHERMAN'S PLASTER.—The most efficacious and best strengthening plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy for pains or weakness in the back, loins, sides, breast &c.
34 GRUBB & LEWIS

A choice lot of Principes and common cigar just received and for sale by
feb. 11 A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

HARDWARE, IRON AND CASTINGS—a general assortment on hand cheap for cash, wheat, &c.
April 8, 1842. S. M. TINSLEY, & Co.

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES—A most useful and pleasant medicine, and has proved effectual in more than 40,000 cases. For sale by 34 GRUBB & LEWIS.

COTTON YARNS AND BROWN MUSLINS—Just received 400 doz. spun cotton and 12 bales domestics, which we will sell very cheap for par funds or wheat at its cash value.
July 4, 1842. S M TINSLEY & CO.

LINSEED OIL—One barrel Linseed oil, just received and for sale by
July 5, 1842. BROOKIE & BUSH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Just received and for sale, one barrel spirits Turpentine.
July 5, 1842. BROOKIE & BUSH.

DYE STUFFS—Logwood, Nacaragua wood, Fustic, Indigo, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Annatte, etc., on hand and for sale by
July 5, 1842. BROOKIE & BUSH

BANK OF ILLINOIS (Shawneetown) Notes Received on favorable terms by us for all kind of goods or on accounts.
July 8th S. M. TINSLEY & Co.

IMPORTANT TO MILLERS—The subscriber hereby informs the public that he will furnish on contract smut machines, on a much improved plan, and superior to any now in use in this region.

Certificate.—This is to certify that we have in operation a machine for cleaning wheat from smut, dirt, whitecaps &c. Said machine was built by J. H. Bishop, in a good substantial manner, and does its work admirably, to our full expectation, and superior to any we have seen in use. H. & A. HICKOX.
Springfield, March 1, 1842.

As times are hard, flour and available property will be taken as part pay for said machines.—Messrs. H. & A. Hickox are the duly appointed agents on my behalf.
3-32-1y J. H. BISHOP.

TUBS, WOODEN BOWLS, & BASKET a large assortment by
june 25 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

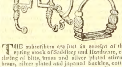
JUST received, a quantity of very fine sugar, which we will sell as cheap as possible.
feb 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

A GREAT variety of castings—pots, kettles griddles, skillets, &c., just received and for sale by A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.
feb. 11, 1842.

CARPENTERS bench screws, just received and for sale by
feb. 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER,

JOHN A. CAMPBELL, JR.
TURNER IN WOOD, BRASS, IRON, AND CASTING.
Shop 2 doors South of the American House.
July 15, 1842. 50ly

GROUND WAGGON BOXES.—60 setts New York ground waggon boxes, a superior article, made to order, just received and for sale low for cash by
E B PEASE & BRO.
April 1, 1842--ly.



THE subscribers are just in receipt of their spring stock of Saddlery and Hardware, consisting of bitts, brass and silver plated stirrups, brass, silver plated and japaned buckles, cotton, worsted, and straining webb; stage and waggon harness, saddlers silk, thread and plush. All of which are offered low for cash by
E. B. PEASE & BRO.
April 1, 1842—ly.

A FEW dozen, side, full back, and half Spanish saddle trees, just received from the manufacturer and for sale low for cash by E B PEASE & BRO.
April 1, 1842—ly.

VARNISHES---Superior Copal, Japan, black oil, and paper varnishes, kept constantly on hand by HILL & BUSH, west side of public square.

GLASS TUMBLERS—150 dozen assorted plain and fluted glass tumblers, cheap for cash. S. M. TINSLEY & Co.
April 8, 1842.

TOBACCO--Best quality James' River chewing tobacco and cigars of various brands, kept constantly on hand by HILL & BUSH, west side public square.
March 4,

Millenary and Mantuamaking.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the ladies of Springfield and its vicinity that they intend carrying on the millinary and mantuamaking business in all their various branches at reduced prices. They solicit a share of public patronage which they will attend to with neatness and despatch. Residence north west corner of fourth and Madison streets.
MRS. HINKLE & FERRELL.
Springfield, Aug. 20, 1842. 4-6m.

HATS FOR STATE BANK PAPER AT PAR.

THE subscriber will take State Bank paper at par for one month, for all kinds of fur hats, at his usual prices, except plain Russia hats, for which he will add one dollar on each hat to his former price, or take the paper at 87½ cents on the dollar, which amounts to the same.
E. COOK.
Springfield, May 12, 1842.

GREEN TREE HOTEL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened a house in the town of Carlinville, for the accommodation of travellers, which is situated two squares south of the Court House. Sign "Green Tree Hotel." Where he will always be found to render to the comfort of those who may favor him with a call, and hopes by unremitted attention to share a liberal patronage.
DANIEL ANDERSON.
Carlinville, Ill., May 2, 1842. 41-6m.

NOVELTY IN DRESS.

BIDDLE & KNOTTS, have received their spring and summer report of Fashions from Philadelphia, and invite the public to call and see the novelties in dress.

They pledge themselves to spare no pains to render general satisfaction, in making and cutting of garments committed to their charge. They are flattered that by a strict conformity to taste and workmanship, they will secure a liberal portion of the public favors.

Cutting of all kinds of garments for town or country, warranted to fit if made up by competent persons.

Prices reduced and State Bank paper taken at "almost par."

Lumber and produce taken for work in our line. May 13—41tf.

A. & M. LINDSAY.
North west corner of the Public Square.

IN modern times 'tis quite in vogue
To publish some kind of catalogue,
To inform the folks abroad, and tell
What store you keep and what you sell.
At Hoffman's Row, number one,
There all our friends we wish to come,
To view the stock we keep on hand
And our low prices understand:—
Flour by the barrel, cornmeal and rye,
Of each we keep a good supply;
Butter salt and fresh, smoked beef and cheese,
Here you may purchase what you please;
Bacon well cured and good lard,
Wine vinegar, or cider hard;
Groceries we keep of every grade
Equal to any in the trade,
Sugar and tea of every kind,
Which cannot fail to suit the mind;
Ginger, pepper and piment
With every other condiment
To season well, flesh, foul and fish,
In every shape and form you wish.
A large assortment may be had,
Of herring, codfish, mackerel, shad;
Of salmon too, that looks quite nice,
And sets one longing for a slice.
We keep large lots of salt on hand—
Two kinds are always at our stand;
We've wooden ware, churns, tubs and pails,
All kinds of cut and wrought iron nails;
Bedcords, ropes and fishing lines,
All kinds of flax and cotton twines,
Soap that is firm, both white and yellow,
Candles of sperm and some of tallow,
Tobacco, cigars and good snuff,
For suckers to chew, pinch or puff.
We have prime liquors and good wine
Which temperance folks call "striped swine,"
But many will act the hypocrite,
To keep these little pigs from sight,
Sometimes the animal will scowl,
And often make an ugly growl—
Will show his teeth, and even bite
If you fail to use him right,
If well applied and not abused,
And in a moderate manner used,
This "striped pig" is never wild
If you always treat him mild.
Lindsay's liniment of great fame
For cuts, bruises and relieving pain;
Patent medicines, Brandreth's pills
And preparations for the chills,
For coughs, consumption and for worms,
And now if you please for our terms:
Produce, flaxseed, wheat and hard cash,
And at its value paper trash,
Received at our store at all times
And now we'll cease to make our rhymes.

Administrator's Notice.

I HAVE taken out letters of Administration on the estate of Micajah Crowder, deceased, of Jefferson county, and shall attend before the Court of probate for said county at Mt. Vernon, on the first Monday in November next, at which time and place all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified and requested to exhibit the same for adjustment.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as their notes and accounts may become due, and save cost.
MARY CROWDER, Adm'x.
September 16, 1841. 4-w*

STEAM VENETIAN BLIND, CHAIR, TURNING AND CABINET FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT.—The subscribers having fitted up the best labor saving machinery now in use in Illinois, are prepared to manufacture and sell at their establishment, in Jamestown, on the Sangamon River and the Northern cross rail road, five and a half miles east of Springfield,

Venetian Blinds,

Of all sizes; and colors to suit purchasers, at lower rates than they are imported from abroad. This article possessing advantages over window curtains or shades of every description, the patronage of *LADIES* throughout the state is particularly solicited—from whom orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Chairs,

Mahogany, flag-bottom, cane-seat, easy, bed and windsor chairs, of various patterns at reduced prices.

Cabinet Furniture.

Every description of Cabinet furniture, made of the best materials, in the neatest and most durable manner, at prices lower than heretofore.

Turning.

All kinds of Turning in wood, brass, iron or steel, done to order at the shortest notice.

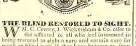
Ornamental Fencing.

The neatest patterns of ornamental fencing made and put up to order, at reduced prices.

Bed posts, table legs, stump feet, &c kept on hand for sale. All work will be carefully packed for customers from abroad, or delivered in Springfield free of charge.

Being satisfied that no one can furnish articles in our line, superior in neatness or durability; cheaper, or on terms more accommodating than ourselves, all we ask is a call from persons wishing to buy, before they purchase elsewhere.

Cattle, hogs, wheat, corn, potatoes, bacon, lard, butter, eggs, &c. taken in exchange for work.
JOHN B. WEBER,
july 23 ly JAMES F. REED.



THE BLIND RESTORED TO SIGHT.

WM. C. Center, J. Wickersham & Co. offer to the afflicted of all who feel interested in being restored to sight a sure and certain cure for weak or blind eyes, if they have become so from inflamation in the eyes, or if they are caused with a film. We certify that this Indian Eye Salve has cured one who was blind for 21 years, and after using it for eight days he received his sight; and I, Wm. C. Center was blind for four months, during which time I never saw the light of the sun, and received my sight in five days after I commenced using this eye salve, after I had spent all that I was worth with the most eminent physicians that I could meet with, and they left me and said I must content myself to linger out my days in blindness.

This Indian Eye Salve is purely vegetable, and will not injure the eyes. All persons wishing to procure this Salve can get a supply of the genuine article by applying to Wallace & Diller, at their Drug Store, it being prepared by them alone, and to J. Wickersham, in Springfield, or Wm. C. Center, ten miles north of Springfield, in the vicinity of Athens, Illinois, who will keep a constant supply with the proper direction for using the same.
CENTER, WICKERSHAM, & Co.
Springfield, March 30, 1842—ly.

To Messrs Centre, Wickersham, and Co.

I, Samuel McMurry, do hereby certify that I was afflicted with sore eyes for more than four years, the most of which time I was wholly incapable of going about without being led by some friend, and after spending my time money and patience, with the most skillfull and eminent physicians I could hear of and also after trying and persevering with all the most celebrated eye waters, and other popular preparations of the day I could find and means could purchase, but was of no avail, I still remained blind as before using them, until fortunately I had information of Center, Wickersham, and Co's., Indian Eye Salve, I immediately procured a bottle of it, and can safely, conscientiously, and with the hopes of others being cured, say, that when I commenced using the Indian Eye Salve, my eyes were in such a desperate condition that words could not picture them as they really looked. They were much swollen and in appearance had a deep blemish cast, and was raw flesh all down my cheeks, after using the salve one week I could count the buttons on my coat, and all this ghostly appearance disappeared. I now require no assistance whatsoever in going any where, and can transact business again. I do most assuredly recommend it to all who are so afflicted with either sore, blind or weak eyes, as I believe it to be the most important and best preparation ever invented for any disease of the eyes. All this can be relied on as nothing but the truth, the veracity of which I can get fifty of my neighbors to testify too.—Given under my hand and seal this second day of April, 1842.
SAMUEL McMURRY.
Spring Creek, Sangamon Co., Ills. 40 ly.

GROCERIES,
Wholesale and Retail.

FOR sale at reduced prices by J. Bunn, corner of Fifth and Adams streets, among which are

SUGARS.
Loaf, Lump, Havana, and prime New Orleans.
COFEEE.
Rio, Havana, and old Government Java.
FRESH TEAS.
Imperial, Gun Powder, Young Hyson and Pouchong.
FRUITS.
Raisins, Prunes in glass jars, Figs, Lemons, Citrons, Zante currants, dried apples and peaches.
PRESERVES.
Prunes, appricotts, rasberries, strawberries, current jelly, and rasberry jam.
SPICES &c.
Mace, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, allspice, black and cayenne pepper, tomato ketchup, pepper-sauce, mustard, table salt, race and ground ginger, olives, copers, sardines, anchovies, pickles, and oysters.
PAINTS, OILS, AND DYESTUFFS,
White and red lead, spanish brown, whiting, chrome yellow, chrome green, prussian blue, yellow ochre, venician red, litherage glue, vermilion and lampblack, linseed oil, turpentine, copal and japan varnish, indigo, madder, allum, copperas, and ground logwood.
Window glass and nails assorted sizes; queens ware and glassware, a general assortment.
WINES AND LIQUORS.
French and American brandy, Holland and American gin, jamaica rum, old monongahela, Ohio rectified, Scotch, and Irish whiskey, port, sherry, madeira, teneriffe, sweet malaga, and claret wines; brandy cherries, London porter, Scotch ale (pint bottles,) and Newark cider.
MISCELLANEOUS.
Sperm, wax, and tallow candles, soap, starch, rice, tobacco, spanish and melee cigars, sperm and whale oil, vinegar, mackeral, salmon, white fish, herring and codfish, New Orleans and sugar house molasses, cap, letter, and wrapping paper, bed cords, lines, and manilla rope, cotton yarn, batting, candle wick, and carpet chain, lemon syrup, Brown's No. 1, silver top, and sarsaparilla syrup, Scotch and maccoboy snuff, sulphur, brimstone, chalk, peppermint, castor oil, camphor, friction matches, salts, salpetre, powder, shot, and lead, tubs, churns, wash boards, seives, brooms, brushes, &c. &c.
July 28, 1842—ly.

TOBACCO—10 boxes tobacco for sale low by
july 1, 1842, GRUBB & LEWIS.

DR. CHAMPION'S
Vegetable Ague Medicine,
A safe and certain cure for Chills and fever in all its complicated forms, also an effectual remedy for fevers of every description.

THIS medicine has been used by the proprietor a number of years in extensive practice, during which time he has treated some thousands of cases of Fever, and from the success in this mode of practice he is confident that it must be the prevailing practice in fevers. It never fails to cure the Chills and Fever the first day—bilious typhus, nervous, congestive, and winter fevers, all yield to the influence of this medicine, and are cured in a shorter time and with much more certainty than by any other system of practice that has ever been recommended.

Certificate from Mr. Thomas Patton, Proprietor of of Bozelville Cotton Factory, Tenn.

Dr. Champion—Dear Sir—This is to certify the value of your pills. My work hands, 55 in number, formerly have been effected very much with the chills and fever, and your pills have proved to be an effectual remedy for the cure of that disease. I have not called the aid of a physician this year—about six dollars have covered all my expenses for your pills, and they have effected an immediate cure in every case that has appeared among us. My friends in this part of the country speak highly of the pills, and think they have been much benefited by the use of them, and am very anxious that you should let us have a good supply of your medicine in your neighborhood.
THOMAS PATTON,
Tenn. Dec. 20, 1841.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. Champion's vegetable ague medicine in my family for the last eighteen months, with the most happy effect. I have used the medicine in chills and fever, and in bilious and congestive fevers, and have known it used in a great number of cases within the surrounding country, and in the many cases in which I have known it it used, it has never failed in a single instance to perform a cure, and I will say to those who may be benefitted by the use of the medicine, that I do think Dr. Champion's Ague Pills are by far the best medicine I have ever known used in Illinois. R. HUGHES.
St. Clair County, Ill. March 22, 1842.

Each box contains 24 pills, 12 of which are sufficient to cure any ordinary case of Chills and fever. A pamphlet accompanying each box with full directions, and ample certificates of the efficacy of this medicine. Price, $1 25 per box.

Also, Dr. Champion's Vegetable, Anti-bilious, Anti-dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic pills, possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases; carefully and correctly combined, one article to assist the effect of another for the benefit of the health of mankind.

This medicine is recommended to the attention of those afflicted with liver complaint, dyspepsia, dropsy, bilious habits, costiveness, cholera-morbus, rheumatism, scrofula, foul stomach, depraved appetite, worms, cordialyea, (which is known by a sinking depression at the pit of the stomach) jaundice, headache, and sick stomach, palpitation of the heart, diarrhea, nervous affections, dysentery or flux, heart-burn, white swelling and all those diseases arising from impure blood. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by
C. G. M'GRAW, Springfield, Illinois.

Also, in nearly all of the villages and by numerous country agents in all of the Western States and Texas. 46-6m

STORAGE AND FORWARDING.

WE are determined to receive and forward freight as low or lower than any other house on the Illinois river, or west of the Mountains. The cars arriving at and departing from the depot, enables us to forward freight in good order, and save the rough handling that goods and freight are generally subject to; having no interest in boats, more than agents, freight will be forwarded by the first good boat, and will not be detained for favorite boats. Our friends and patrons may rely on general satisfaction from our house. The present company contemplates running in connection with a regular packet boat from and to St. Louis as soon as practicable.
TAYLOR & BASSETT.
Meredosia, June 13, 1842. 46-6m.
[Journal copy.

VIRGINIA HOUSE.
Klein's Row, Fifth street, Springfield, Illinois.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up in good style the above named establishment for the reception of boarders and travellers, the same which he occupied during the sitting of the last legislature and was well known as "Mrs. Hill's Boarding House."

Having had much experience in this business in Virginia, and Washington City, and for the last two years in this place. His house is large, convenient, and well adapted for a house of entertainment, his table will be supplied with the best that can be obtained, his charges will be very reasonable, and every attention paid to the comfort of his guests. He, therefore, hopes to obtain a liberal share of the public patronage.
M. HILL.
Springfield, Ill., June 23, 1842.

REFERENCES.

Wm L D Ewing,	J Warner Ormsbee,
Geo. W Harrison,	J M McLean,
M W Busey,	Samuel Dunlap,
Jacob Fenman,	Robert F Barrett,
William Wilson,	James Shields,
Judge McRoberts,	E Jones,

PRICES.

Permanent boarding with lodging,	$2 per week.
" " without "	1 75 "
Boarding per day,	75
" per day for man and horse,	1 12½
Single meal,	25

M. H.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.
Branson's new invention for Ditching, Embanking and Turnpiking.

THE undersigned, proprietors of this valuable invention, take this method to inform the people, that having made full proof of the great utility of this invention, do now, with the utmost confidence, challenge and invite others to try it in order to test it. It is a scraper so constructed that one man with two horses can remove as much earth as ten hands can do in the ordinary way, and in such manner as to make a complete ditch and embankment. It is necessary to plough the surface before the scraper is used, and in order to carry on the work speedily it is best to have two scrapers and a plough, each drawn by two horses, and attended each by one man.

They will sell individual rights for a single scraper or a single sett of scrapers, or the right for a County, City, State, Territory, or other district. Persons wishing to purchase will find one or both of the undersigned at the city of Springfield. All letters directed to them, postage paid, will be attended to. JOHN BRANSON,
JOHN OWENS,
July 20, 1842. 51-ly.

CERTIFICATES.

SPRINGFIELD, July 19, 1842.

Mr. Branson's machine operated in my employ to my entire satisfaction, and in my judgment is well calculated for making turnpike or ditching.
SILAS W. ROBBINS.

SPRINGFIELD, July 20, 1842.

We the undersigned having seen the operations of Branson's scraper, do recommend it to the public as a valuable and useful discovery, and well calculated to make turnpike roads and drain our wet prairies.

E C Blankenship,	Ninian W. Edwards,
Benjamin Talbott,	John Connelly,
A R Robinson,	John Williams,
Elijah Iles,	P C Latham.

JUST RECEIVED

2 BALES Raw Cotton, 6 bbls. Mackerel,
6 half bbls. No 1, Mackerel,
6 half bbls. No. 2, Mackerel,
6 ½ bbls. No. 1, Mackerel, 6 ½ bbls. No. 1, do
20 bbls. Molasses, 18 ½ bbls refined Syrup,
12 hh'd New Orleans sugar,
10 boxes sperm candles,
35 bags superior coffee.
June 13, 1842.-tf. S M TINSLEY, & Co.

[From Graham's Magazine for September.]

Ben Blower's Story;
OR, HOW TO RELISH A JULEP.

BY C. F. HOFFMAN.

"Are you sure that's the Flame over by the shore?"

"*Corting*, manny! I could tell her pipes across the *Mazoura*."*

"And will you overhaul her?"

"Won't we though! I tell ye, stranger, so sure as my name's Ben Blower, that that last tar bar'l I hove in the furnace have put jist the smart chance of go-ahead into us to cut off the Flame from yonder pint, or send our boat to kingdom come."

"The devil!" exclaimed a bystander who, intensely interested in the race, was leaning the while against the partitions of the boiler room, "I've chosen a nice place, to see the fun near this infernal powder-barrel!"

"Not so bad as if you were in it!" coolly observed Ben, as the other walked away.

"As if he were in it! in what? in the boiler?"

"*Certain!* Don't folks sometimes go into bilors, manny?"

"I should think there'd be other parts of the boat more comfortable."

"That's right; poking fun at me at once't; but wait till we get through this brush with the old Flame, and I'll tell ye of a regular fixin scrape that a man may get into. It's true, too, every word of it—as sure as my name is Ben Blower."

* * * * * *

"You have seen the Flame then, afore, stranger? Six year ago, when new upon the river, she was a real out and outer, I tell ye. I was at that time a hand aboard of her.—Yes, I belonged to her at the time of her great race with the '*Go-liar*.' You've hearn, mayhap, of the blow-up by which we lost it?—They made a great fuss about it, but it was nothing but a mere fiz of hot water after all. Only the springing of a few rivets, which loosened a biler p'ate or two, and let out a thin spirting upon some niggers that had'nt sense enough to get out of the way. Well, the '*Go-liar*' took off our passengers, and we ran into Smasher's Landing to repair damages, and bury the fools that were killed. Here we laid for a matter of thirty hours or so, and got things to rights on board for a brand new start. There was some carpenter's work yet to be done, but the captain said that that might be fixed off jist as well when we were underway—we had worked hard—the weather was sour, and we needn't do anything more jist now—we might take that afternoon to ourselves, but the next morning he'd get up steam bright and airly, and we'd all come out *new*. There was no temperance society at Smasher's Landing, and I went ashore upon a lark with some of the hands."

I omit the worthy Benjamin's adventures upon land, and, despairing of fully conveying his language in its original Doric force, will not hesitate to give the rest of his singular narrative in my own words, save where, in a few instances, I can recall his precise phraseology, which the reader will easily recognise.

"The night was raw and sleety when I regained the deck of our boat. The officers, instead of leaving a watch above, had closed up every thing, and shut themselves in the cabin. The fire room only was open. The boards dashed from the outside by the explosion had not been replaced. The floor of the room was wet and there was scarcely a corner which afforded a shelter from the driving storm. I was about leaving the room, resigned to sleep in the open air, and now bent only on getting under the lee of some bulkhead that would protect me against the wind. In passing out I kept my arms stretched forward to feel my way in the dark, but my feet came in contact with a heavy iron lid; I stumbled, and, as I fell, struck one of my hands into the 'manhole,' (I think this was the name he gave to the oval-shaped opening in the head of the boiler,) through which the smith had entered to make his repairs. I fell with arms thrust so far into the aperture that I received a pretty smart blow in the face as it came in contact with the head of the boiler, and I did not hesitate to draw my body after it, the moment I recovered from this stunning effect and ascertained my whereabouts. In a word I crept into the boiler resolved to pass the rest of the night there. The place was dry and sheltered. Had my bed been softer, I would have had all that man could desire; as it was, I slept and slept soundey.'

The big drops actually stood upon the poor fellow's brow, as he now paused for a moment in the recital of his terrible story. He passed his hand over his rough features, and resumed it with less agitation of manner.

"How long I may have remained there senseless I don't know. The doctors have since told me it must have been a sort of fit—more like an apoplexy that a swoon, for the attack finally passed off in sleep—Yes I slept I know that, for I dreamed—dreamed a heap of things afore I awoke—there is but one dream, however, that I have ever been able to recall distinctly, and that must have came on shortly before I recovered my consciousness. My resting place through the night had been, as I have told you, at the far end of the boiler. Well I now dreamed that the manhole was still open—and, what seemed curious, rather than laughable, if you take it in connection with other things, I fancied that my legs had been so stretched in the long walk I had taken the evening before, that they now reached the whole length of the boiler and extend through the opening.

"At first, in my dreaming reflections, it was a comfortable thought that no one could now shut up the manhole without awakening me. But soon it seemed as if my feet, which were on the out side, were becoming drenched in the storm which had originally driven me to seek this shelter. I felt the chilling rain upon my extremities. They grew colder and colder, and their numbness gradually extended upward to other parts of my body. It seemed, however, that it was only the under side of my person that was thus strangely visited. I laid upon my back, and it must have been a species of nightmare that afflicted me, for I knew at last that I was dreaming, yet felt it impossible to rouse myself. A violent fit of coughing restored at last, my power of volition. The water which had been slowly rising around me, had rushed into my mouth; I awoke to hear the rapid strokes of the pump which was driving it into the boiler!

"I should mention though, that before closing my eyes, I several times shifted my position. I had gone first to the farther end of the boiler, then again I had crawled back to the manhole, to put my hand out and feel that it was really still open. The warmest place was at the farthest end, where I finally established myself, and that I know from the first. It was foolish in me to think that the opening through which I had just entered could be closed without my hearing it, and that, too, when no one was astir but myself; but the blow on the side of my face made me a little nervous perhaps; besides, I never could bear to be shut up in any place—it always gives me a wild like feeling about the head. You may laugh, stranger, but I believe I should suffocate in an empty church if I once felt that I was so shut up in it that I could not get out. I have met men afore now just like me, or worse rather—much worse. Men that it made sort of furious to be tied down to anything, yet so soft-like and contradictory in their natures that you might lead them anywhere so long as they didn't feel the string. Stranger! it takes all sorts of people to make a world! and we may have a good many of the worse kind of white men here out west. But I have seen folks upon this river—quiet looking chaps, too, as ever you see, who were so teeto'ally *carankterankterous* that they'd shoot the doctor who'd tell that they couldn't live when ailing, and make a die of it just out of spite, when told they *must* get well. Yes, fellows as fond of the good things of earth as you or I, yet who'd rush like mad right over the gang-plank of life, if once brought to believe that they had to stay in this world whether they wanted to leave it or not. Thunder and bees! if such a fellow as that had heard the cocks crow, as I did—awakened to find darkness about him—darkness so thick you might cut it with a knife—heard other sounds, too, to tell that it was morning, and scrambling to fumble for that manhole, found it, too, black—closed—black and even as the rest of the iron coffin around him, closed with not a rivet hole to let God's light and air in—why—why—he'd 'a *swounded* right down on the spot, as I did, and I ain't ashamed to own it to no white man.

"My whole condition—no—not all of it—not yet—my present condition flashed with new horror upon me. But I did not again swoon. The choking sensation which made me fain, when I first discovered how I was entombed, gave way to a livelier, though less overpowering emotion. I shrinked even as I started from my slumber. The previous discovery of the closed aperture, with the instant oblivion that followed, seemed only a part of my dream, and I threw my arms about and looked very eagerly for the opening by which I had entered the horrid place—yes, looked for it, and felt for it, though it was the terrible conviction that it was closed—a second time brought home to me—which prompted my frenzid cry. *Every sense seemed to have tenfold acuteness, yet not one to act in unison with another.* I shrieked again and again—imploriogly—desperately—savagely. I filled the hollow chamber with my cries till its iron walls seemed to tingle around me.—The dull strokes of the accursed pump seemed only to mock at while they deafened my screams.

"At last I gave myself up. It is the struggle against our fate which frenzies the mind. We cease to fear when we cease to hope.—I gave myself up and then I grew calm.

"I was resigned to die—resigned even to my mode of death. It was not, I thought, so very new after all as to awake unwonted horror in a man. Thousands have been sunk to the bottom of the ocean shut up in the holds of vessels—beating themselves against the battened hatches, dragged down from the upper world shrieking, not for life but for death only beneath the eye and amid the breath of heaven. Thousands have endured that appalling kind of suffocation. I would die only as many a better man had died before me. I could meet such a death. I said so—I thought so—I felt so—felt so, I mean for a minute—or more; ten minutes it may have been, or but an instant of time. I know not—nor does it matter if I could compute it. There was a time then when I was resigned to my fate. But good God! was I resigned to it in the shape in which next it came to appeal! Stranger, I felt that water growing hot about my limbs, though it was not yet mid-leg deep. I felt it, and in the same moment heard the roar of the furnace that was to turn it into steam before it could get deep enough to drown one!

"You shudder—it *was* hideous. But did I shrink and shrivel, and crumble down upon that iron floor, and lose my senses in that horrid agony of fear? No!—though my brain swam and the life-blood that curdled at my heart deemed about to stagnate there forever, still I *knew*! I was too hoarse—too hopeless, from my previous efforts, to cry out more. But I struck—feebly at first, and then strongly—frantically with my clenched first against the sides of the boiler. There were people moving near who *must* hear my blows! Could I not hear the grating of chains, the shuffling of feet, the very rustle of a rope, heard them all, within a few inches of me? I did—but the gurgling water that was growing hotter and hotter around my extremities made more noise within the steaming cauldron that did my frenzied blows against its sides.

"Latterly I had hardly changed my position, but now the growing heat of the water made me plash to and fro; lifting myself wholly out of it was impossible, but I could not remain quiet. I stumbled upon something—it was a mallet!—a chance tool the smith had left there by accident. With what wild joy did I seize it—with what eager confidence did I now deal my first blows with it against the walls of my prison! But scarce had I intermitted them for a moment when I heard the clang of the iron door—the fireman flung it wide to feed the flames that were to torture me. My knocking was unheard, though I could hear him toss the sticks into the furnace beneath me, and drive to the door when his infernal oven was fully crammed.

"Had I yet a hope? I had, but it rose in my mind side by side with the fear that I might now become the agent of preparing myself a more frightful death! Yes! when I thought of that furnace with its fresh-fed flames curling beneath the iron upon which I stood—a more frightful death even than that of being boiled alive! Had I discovered that mallet but a short time sooner—but no matter, I would by its aid resort to the only expedient now left.

"It was this—I remembered having a marlinspike in my pocket, and in less time than I have taken in hinting at the consequences of thus using it, I had made an impression upon the sides of the boiler, and soon succeeded in driving it through. The water gushed through the aperture—would they see it? No; the jet could only play against a wooden partition which must hide the stream from view—it must trickle down upon the decks before the leaking would be discovered.—Should I drive another hole to make that leakage greater? Why, the water within seemed already to be sensibly diminished—so hot had become that which remained—should more escape, would I hear it bubble and hiss upon the fiery plates of iron that were already scorching the soles of my feet?

"Ah! there is a movement—voices—I hear them calling for a crowbar—the bulk head cracks as they pry off the planking. They have seen the leak—they are trying to get at it! Good God! why do they not first dampen the fire? Why do they call for the—

"Stranger, look at that finger! It can never regain its natural size—but it has already done all the service that man could expect from so humble a member—*Sir, that hole would have been plugged up on the instant, unless I had jammed my finger through!*

"I heard the cry of horror as they saw it without—the shout to drown the fire—the first stroke of the cold water pump. They say, too, that I was conscious when they took me out—but I—I remember nothing more till they brought me a julep to my bed-side afterwards, AND *that julep!*—"

"Cooling! was it!"

"STRANGER!!!"

Ben turned away his head and wept—he could do no more.

*The name of "Missouri" is thus generally pronounced upon the western waters.

Banks.—We find the following statement of banks chartered between 1830 and 1837, in a Whig paper:

"States.	Banks chart'd by Locos.	by Whigs.
Maine,	41	0
N. Hampshire,	5	0
Massachusetts,	0	71
R. Island,	0	9
Vermont,	0	9
Connecticut,	0	9
New York,	61	0
Pennsylvania,	17	0
New Jersey,	8	0
Maryland,	3	12
Georgia,	5	0
Florida.	8	0
Louisiana,	14	0
Mississippi,	10	0
Alabama,	1	0
Tennessee,	2	0
Illinois,	2	0
Michigan,	16	0
Ohio,	12	9
Arkansas,	2	0
South Carolina,	3	0
Kentucky,	0	4
Indiana,	0	1
	225	124

"One hundred and one more banks chartered by Locofoco Legislatures in seven years than by the Whigs!"

This statement needs the following corrections:

Deduct from the Democratic column 18 in Rhode Island and Connecticut—the 61 free banks in New York created by Whigs; 4 of the banks of Florida; 18 of those of Louisiana, making 101, which, taken from 225, shows an aggregate for the Democrats of 124—and by adding that number to the number admitted to have been created by the Whigs, their aggregate is made to amount to 248.

But the whole number for Kentucky and Indiana is not given. There are in those States, including the branch institutions, some twenty banks—and we must thereof add 15 to the Whig aggregate of 248, which shows that that party chartered 263 banks, whilst the Democrats chartered 124. At least two thirds of all the State banks in existence were chartered by the Whigs, and fully nine-tenths of the whole number have been governed by them. This statement shows who are responsible for the depreciated currency with which the country has been cursed.

We do not deny that the Democrats created many of the banks, though they have ruled and ruined but few of them.

But what becomes of the Federal cry, that the Democrats are opposed to all banks?—When they assert that most of the banks now in operation were created by Democrats, do not the Whigs give the lie to the charge that their opponents are opposed to all banks? Is the Era prepared to answer these questions.—*Mo. Reporter.*

From the Daily Republican.

To all whom it may concern, greeting.—The descendants and representatives of BENEDICT ARNOLD are requested to send in their claims for his treason to the Federal Senate at Washington, under the guise of arrearages of pay; and it is important that they should do so before the true and royal *sympathizers* with tyranny and treason, who now hold the reins of government shall be driven from power. As the Senate has not only decided against refunding the fine of 1000 dollars imposed upon Andrew Jackson for defeating their friends at New Orleans, and also accepted a report from their judiciary committee in favor of paying the descendants of Gen. Hull the arrears of his pay after having been tried, convicted, and sentenced to be shot for high treason, there can be no doubt of their readiness to reward the treason of our illustrious ancestor, which came so near placing Washington and all the rebel forces at the mercy of the British crown. Dated at Tockwotton, in the colony of Rhode Island, this first day of August, in the 67th year of the American Rebellion, and of the reign of Whiggery the second,

[Signed] KING.

State Register.

SPRINGFIELD:

Friday, October 7, 1842.

To the Democratic party throughout the State.

The singular course which some of the papers, heretofore classed as democratic, have been pursuing in this State has excited much surprise. If all the secret influences which operate upon these presses were made known, their conduct would excite less attention.

It is well known that in the composition of the canal board, the treasurer has no controlling voice in its action, except when the president and acting commissioner disagree, then the treasurer comes in as umpire. During a long period Gen. Thornton, whig, was president of the Board and Gen. Fry (before then always democratic) acting commissioner, during this period Gen. Thornton bore unlimited sway, and consequently whigs and whig rule were always dominant in and about the canal office. From its earliest commencement it has been considered a species of treason to the north to even allude to any abuses about the canal or its officers. Taking advantage of this state of affairs, the canal officers have been steadily arranging matters, so as to make the canal influence the controlling interest of several counties. Gen. Fry pretended always to be a democrat, and occasionally voted for the candidates of that party. Gen. Turney, who was about the canal office, as a sort of master of all work, sometimes pretended to be a democrat, but never voted for or with them. The Principal Engineer, and the pet assistant, the creature of Gen. Thornton, and the tool of the intriguers about the office, E. B. Talcott, with many other subs, were all violent whigs.

At an early day Talcott pretended also to be a democrat, and under that guise and in collusion with other pretended democrats about the canal office, he contrived to cheat Judge Douglass out of his election to Congress; by substituting the name of A. J. Douglass, for that of S. A. Douglass on the poll books, the former being then a candidate in that district for the State Legislature.

This was the first overt act of political management at the canal office. This act excited at the time great indignation among the democracy of this Congressional district, but was overlooked from the cause before stated, viz: that the canal by artful management was made to depend upon a re election of the old officers, as without that, the whigs in a body would not sustain the canal.

In the state election of 1840, emboldened by the success of their former intrigues, the canal office undertook openly to control the elections along the entire line of the canal, by bringing out canal tickets. Democratic contractors were coaxed and threatened into the support of these canal tickets, and were given to understand that their interests would depend upon the success of them. The canal officers took the field actively in support of their tickets, arranged expresses along the entire line of the canal, and hoped by the aid of the whigs, and the sources of corruption they possessed, to succeed. But thanks to the democracy they failed.

The next step was to despatch a committee of contractors, under the supervision of Gen'ls. Thornton and Fry, and E. B. Talcott, as fugleman, to Springfield to control the Legislature. This committee would have their own way or have nothing, they, unfortunately for the State, out managed themselves, and stopped the canal. By whig aid Gen. Fry was re-elected. From the adjournment of the legislature to the present time an incessant current of abuse has been kept running against the last legislature, not only from the whigs but from the Chicago Democrat, the Ottawa Free Trader, and the Carrollton Advocate. The contractors many of them sustained the old officers, from interested motives, together they played the old game of 'tom come tickle me," they had obtained high prices from these officers for the work they were to perform, and hence the combination to sustain each other. The canal office has patronage and the contractors have money. Editors are sometimes necessary, and occasionally barter their principles for a few dollars. The Ottawa Free Trader and the Carrollton Advocate have gone over hook and line to Gen. Fry and his associates. The Chicago Democrat beats about the bush, and halts between two opinions, occasionally is strong for the democracy, but a little stronger for the canal office influence and its dollars.

At the recent election in La Salle the old game of "canal ticket" was attempted to be played over again, but it failed. The Ottawa Free Trader sold itself out to that evil influence and has clear gone to whiggery, but for sinister purposes does not yet show the whole of its cloven foot. Mr. Weaver one of the proprietors of the Ottawa Free Trader, and a staunch democrat, refused to continue any connection with it. He was above a bribe.

Gen. Fry and Gen. Turney though remote from Greene county, their former residence, have managed, through the influence of their friends there, to wheedle the Advocate into a support of themselves and their projects. The Chicago Democrat has lost so much caste at home as to be unable to secure the city printing even though the board of Aldermen of that city is composed of eight democrats and only four whigs.

Having been friendly from the beginning to the prosecution of the Canal upon its own merits, and disconnected with politics, and having been opposed to the cabal which lived upon its salaries, and their intrigues, we have been denounced and reviled by those presses, which are in the immediate control of those who care more for the profits they make from the Canal than for the canal itself.

We shall continue as heretofore to support any good canal policy, we are for the completion of the work at the earliest period that the resources of the state will justify. But we are not for the abuses of the canal office or its officers, nor shall we be dragooned or lampooned into the support of them. The canal belongs to the whole State, it is a noble project, and cannot be controlled by any three counties. Our humble exertions shall be given to its support, not because of this man or that, but because we wish to see its good fruits encircling the State, enlarging its resources, extending its commerce, and adding increased population and wealth to our flourishing State.

We deem the last billingsgate attack of the Greene County Advocate against the senior editor of this paper, as unworthy of notice from us, when we consider the source from which it emanates. That paper, we learn from a friend in Greene county, is considered by the Democracy of that county as a Whig paper. The Democratic party there desire their friends in other parts of the State not to consider them responsible for the course of the Advocate. We learn, in fact, that a large assembly of the Democrats, recently met in Carrollton, and unanimously expressed their indignation to the nominal editor against his unjust censure of the Auditor of this State.

Shawneetown Bank Rascality.

We have been informed by authority that can be relied upon, that when the transfer of the stock owned by the Messrs. Woods in the Shawneetown Bank was made to the gentleman who *now manages* that Bank, his note for $145,300 was substituted for Wood's note, and lodged in the Bank for the payment of the stock—the Bank giving up a note drawn by a rich firm in Philadelphia for one drawn by a single individual, whose affairs are not known to the public. It will be perceived that on this large purchase of stock *no money* was paid. Of such trash as this note the individual stock of this bank is composed.

Is it possible there is no power in the State to arrest such ruinous operations of our Banks? Must the interests of the State and the people be sacrificed for the benefit of a few unprincipled speculators? The last prop of these corrupt institutions (the specie furnished by the State) is being dragged away, as is supposed, by the private stockholders, and the arm that should interpose seems palsied. Unless some step is speedily taken to secure the noteholders, it will be too late. Like the banks of Pennsylvania, and a hundred others, our rag institutions will be riddled of all their means—unless injunctions prevent it.

The home Market for our produce.

The whigs have carried their tariff, but their flattering promises of an extensive home market for our produce, we fear will prove—as all their other promises have proved—a perfect delusion—a fatal delusion to the west. The people were told that the protection of the manufacturer would beget a market in those regions that abound with great natural facilities for manufacturing, for all our surplus produce, in consequence of large numbers of agriculturalists abandoning their present occupation for that of manufacturing.—If such multitudes are to be attracted from the farming into the manufacturing districts, surely the tide of emigration to Illinois will be checked, to say the least. If the home market depends upon the great and sudden increase of population in the manufacturing districts drawn from the agricultural regions, it only proves that the demand for flour, pork, &c. would exist in consequence of a decrease in the quantity raised. Foreign markets being closed against our produce, will throw enough of laborers out of the agricultural class to fill up the manufacturing class to overflowing. The home market would consume just as much as now of our breadstuffs, but one-third less being raised in consequence of the decrease of farmers, the home market might consume all. But if the quantity of the products of the farming community is to be decreased, surely there will be a decrease in the quantity of land cultivated. Then we ask where will this decrease be? Will it not be in those regions most remote from the great manufacturing districts? Most certainly. The lands in the manufacturing districts instead of being suffered to grow up in weeds will be cultivated more highly than now. Illinois being deprived of the Canada market, and the South, losing her cotton trade with England, will raise her own corn, flour and pork instead of purchasing from us; and our State being so far off from the Eastern market, surrounded by the manufacturing districts, how are we to be benefited by a high tariff? Is it by being taxed to death for the benefit of the yankees? Instead of being benefitted, Illinois will be injured in every way. The best markets will be closed against her produce, and she will have to pay more for every thing she purchases in the East and South.

The Springfield Junto, stimulated by the bank, has labored hard to poison the minds of the people against the prohibition of depreciated rag money for taxes, by the Executive officers, but their efforts have all failed. The People, Whigs and Democrats, except a few unprincipled speculators, express as great hostility to our wretched rag currency as the Governor—and are willing, if it were necessary, to make a temporary sacrifice, to expel this blighting curse from our State. Scarcely a farmer can be found in our State who is in favor of granting further indulgence to our broken and corrupt banks—all concurring in the opinion that it would have been far better for the State and the people had our banks been suffered to sink five years ago, when they first suspended. The attempt of the federal papers to create an excitement among the people against the collection of the taxes in good money, for the purpose of influencing the members of the Legislature, having so signally failed, the prospect for Illinois begins to brighten.

"A prominent Whig of Illinois, attacked by sudden sickness, was told that he must die, and was asked if he had any request to make. 'Yes,' said he, '*don't publish my death in the locofoco papers*'"—*Charleston Courier.*

We suppose this "prominent whig" did'nt want the locos to know that he had gone to the devil so soon.

The Banks of Virginia resumed specie payments on the 15th Sept. The Richmond papers state that but a small amount of specie was drawn from the Banks in that city.

Mammoth Beet.

Mr. Bradford of this city dug from his garden a few days ago a red beet, measuring 33 inches in circumference and weighing 24 pounds.

Democratic Victories.

The Whig pyramid of 1840, being built upon the sand, has long since fallen. Scarcely an election has been held since the Whigs, by their acts, have proven themselves to be old fashioned federalists, that has not resulted favorably to the Democracy. Like the old federal party, whiggery is doomed to insignificance and disgrace.

From the synopsis of a speech made by Senator Allen a few weeks since in Ohio, we have selected the following cheering account of the Democratic victories of 1842. Twelve out of fourteen States, that have had *test* elections since 1840, have reversed the vote for "Tip and Ty."

INDIANA gave Harrison 13,698 majority, and she has turned right side up. The Democrats are now in power again.

NORTH CAROLINA gave Harrison 12,460 majority, and she has reversed the majority on joint ballot since last year.

NEW YORK gave Tip and Ty 13,293, and is now largely democratic—with an overwhelming force in the legislature.

PENNSYLVANIA gave Harrison and Tyler 343, and now from the base to the summit of her gigantic mountains, from the ocean to the lakes, she is democratic all over.

MARYLAND has reversed the majority for Tip, which was 4770, and now her citizens walk in the democratic faith.

MAINE, which gave 411 majority for the whigs, has thousands and thousands the other way.

MICHIGAN gave Tip and 1,800 majority, and there is not a corporal's guard to count in the Legislature.

LOUISIANA has repudiated her 3,700 majority for Tip, and gave us 15 or 1600 and in a State with only 10,800 votes.

OHIO gave Tip and Ty 23,831 majority. What next? She gave a democratic majority in both branches of the Legislature, and as generous as she was in 1840, has returned to her first love.

CONNECTICUT gave Harrison 6,330, and now stands largely democratic.

MISSISSIPPI gave Tip and Ty 2,533 majority, and now has entirely reversed arms.

GEORGIA gave Harrison 8,330, and now makes a clear sweep for the Democracy.

The stable connected with "Laurel House," in this city, was consumed on Monday last by fire. It was with the utmost difficulty that the neighbouring buildings were saved, though the wind was low.

Maj. General WINDFIELD SCOTT arrived in the city of St. Louis on Friday last on the Mermaid, and took lodgings at the Planter's House.

The New York papers state that the aggregate amount of specie in the banks of that city, is more than six millions of dollars, and that this amount is daily increasing.

A lecture from the kettle!

George T. M. Davis, a sort of champertor lawyer, who is engaged in writing down the Alton Telegraph, has a long article, upon the recent occurrence between two gentlemen of this city, and moralizes upon propriety. The severest cut of all is, that Davis says, he is an intimate friend of both parties. The more shame for them, then, that's all we have to say.

RESUMPTION.—The only States in which the banks do not now pay specie are Pennsylvania, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Illinois.

SPECIE.—The Apalachicola and Vigilant, recently arrived at New Orleans from Tampico, with the former $128,320, and the latter $60,000, in specie.

GREAT PERFORMANCE.—A locomotive, weighing with fuel and water, nine tons, lately drew, at Philadelphia, a train of fifty-nine cars, weighing three hundred and five gross tons of 2,240 lbs.

Mr. Granger, says the Cincinnati Republican, among the *pranks* he played, when clothed with a little 'brief authority,' removed ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DEMOCRATIC POSTMASTERS; and he boasted, *lately*, that, had his commission continued *another* week, he would have made the number FOUR THOUSAND."

Of course these one thousand five hundred democratic postmasters made room for one thousand five hundred whigs, and yet the whigs make wry faces and hold indignation meetings when one of their number happens to be displaced. Truly this party loathe office-holders.—*St. Louis Bulletin.*

Glorious Whig Times. We clip the following from the New York Express, a whig paper: "Laborers are plenty in the vicinity at sixty-eight cents a day, out of this they have to pay forty-four cents a day for board, leaving only the twenty-four cents for the day's work."

The Register of the Treasury reports that the amount of Treasury notes now outstanding is $8,871,999 99—of which $3,806,558 50 were issued prior to the act of Jan. 31, 1842, and $4,875,044 40 issued under the act of Jan 31, 1842.

Philadelphia Mint. It is stated that the coinage at the United States Mint in Philadelphia, this year, will nearly double that of last year.

Gen. BENNET, the ex-Mormon, is lecturing at Boston on the atrocities of JOE SMITH. He has large audiences.

JONATHAN ROBERTS has been removed from the office of Collector of the port of Philadelphia, and THOS. S. SMITH appointed in his place.

Lard oil sells at 65 cents wholesale, and 75 cents retail in New York, and is now, says the Journal of Commerce, used for all the purposes to which Sperm and Olive Oil have heretofore been applied, and with a large saving. It burns well in lamps, acts well on machinery of all sorts, on wool to be manufactured, and we should not think strange if sometimes it gets upon sallads and is eaten.

Counterfeit Gold. We have been shown a counterfeit half eagle, well calculated to pass without detection. It is not so heavy but a trifle thicker than the genuine. The mouth of the eagle on the counterfeit appears to be shut, on the genuine partly open. The sound, when thrown on the counter, is slightly dull.—*Thompson's Reporter.*

At a ladies' temperance meeting in Newburyport, one of the ladies remarked that the temperance cause had been a great blessing to her—'for,' said she, I slept with a *barrel of rum* for nine years—but now, she continued, her eyes brightening, 'since my husband has signed the pledge, I have a man to sleep with—thank God.'

Slave Stealers. The Missouri Sentinel, in remarking upon the number of negro slaves stolen, says there is a secret combination, extending from the east bank of the Mississippi through Illinois to Michigan, by means of which slaves are transported, clandestinely, to any place whither they desire to go.

The Flour Market in England.

The London correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, under date of the 2nd Sept., writes:

"The weather has remained superb during the time since your last accounts, and the harvest has proceeded rapidly in all parts where the crops are usually later than in the south of England, as in Ireland and Scotland, where about one half of the grain is cut; but no important part is reported to have yet been housed. Over the whole of England, south of the Humber, the crops are fully secured, and every description of grain is of the finest kind. A fall in the value of wheat, amounting to almost a panic in the market, has taken place during the last ten days. This is owing to the sudden liberation from the bonded warehouse of more than a million of quarters foreign wheat—the unusually early harvest—the circumstance that the hardness of the grain allows it to be trashed forthwith—and the poverty of many of the farmers who cannot even pay their laborers without sales of wheat—with vague, though unfounded alarm amongst others—that exceedingly low prices will prevail throughout the whole of the ensuing year. The fall of price has been consequently at a rate of 3s. to 4s. per week; the weekly averages of the kingdom have fallen to 54s. in only three weeks, and the duty on foreign wheat was yesterday at 12s. per quarter, and foreign flour, 8s. 1 2-3d., with the certainty, from the state of the averages, of rising to 16s. or 16. 8d. per quarter, in the course of a single month. This is an unfortunate change in the trade, so far as the exportation of flour from the United States has been reckoned upon as an important assistance to the revival of business on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. And at this time there is all prospect of duties amounting to the former prohibitions, and that meat will be the only American article, eatable in England, which will be freely admitted under the new tariff system of Sir Robert Peel.

Agriculture.

Restrictions upon the foreign commerce of a country will inevitably depress agriculture. The cause may be summed up in these few words, *the fatal delusion of attempting to sell to foreigners without buying of them.* It is not so much a matter of complaint by the cultivator, that he is compelled to pay higher for goods manufactured at home than they would cost him if imported from abroad, but that such a system of protection of home manufacturers, operates as an absolute prohibition on the export and sale of his products. If, for instance, there is a surplus of grain in the United States, after he is fed, the manufacturer will take no more in barter for his manufactures. Where shall the grain grower find a market? Not at home. The foreigner, whose wealth lies in his manufactures, can offer only them in exchange; but then the grain grower is already clothed by *his* home manufacturer. *Money*, in the commerce of nations, performs but a small part of the business, and that nation would equally find itself ill off, with which the balance of trade was either very favorable or very unfavorable. It is the medium, a healthy trade, neither too sparse nor too dropsical, that ensues the national wealth. When the trade long continues much against a country, rising over its exports, there must be a drain of specie and at length an annually enlarging debt. When, on the other hand, the balance is yearly in our favor, the draught from abroad must close the market for our produce by leaving no means there for purchasing. This very "embarrassment of riches" would be the foundation of poverty. These observations are well sustained by the histories of old countries, and we doubt not, that a comparative view of the agricultural progress of all nations, would show that this branch of industry advanced in each, directly in proportion to the amount of freedom existing in its commercial relations. The effect of the prohibitive system in France, has been decidedly injurious to every branch of her agriculture. Her wines, the exportation staple, give employment to one-tenth of her people, and are sold at home from two to four cents per bottle, while the exportation has diminished two-thirds of what it was previous to 1790. The principal equivalents which northern Europe can offer in exchange for French wines and brandies, are iron and linen, which are almost prohibited by the enormous duties imposed on them by the government of France. The following are the rates in which importation of French wines, &c. into the several countries of Europe, has declined. In Prussia, from 30,000 pipes to 8,000; Sweden from 14,000 to 100; Denmark and Norway from 10,000 to 2,000; Russia from 24,000 to 8,000; Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck and Dantzic, from 92,000 to 30,000. Here is a falling off of about two-thirds. Every drop of French wines, brandies, &c. and of silks and the fine articles of French growth and manufacture, have been paid for by our cotton and other exports. The moment, however, that high duties here close the profuse market for cheap French goods which have been lavishly used in our country, they can no longer purchase our cotton, and southern agriculture must suffer. Under light duties, a rich agricultural country must become the most luxurious in the world, because its very existence depends upon its consumption of the varied products of the rest of the world. This is especially the case, where nature has made in one region a particular staple almost a monopoly product, as in the instance of cotton.—*Free Trader.*

The New Tariff.

The great fault of the new law, as a whole, is, that it is intended for the *few*, instead of the many for the "lords of the loom," as if they were all creation; while the masses of their fellow-men, the farmers and common mechanics, are considered of no account. Hence it is, that while such nabobs as Abbot Lawrence, who is said to be worth some three millions of dollars, who employs fifteen hundred "operatives" at Lowell, and who has had half a million of dollars legislated directly into his pocket by the rise of goods which the new tariff produces; while such "lords" as he is have a protection awarded to them of 40 per cent. on woollen goods, and from 30 to 100 per cent. on cottons, (through the deceptive minimum principle,) the great class of producers, the farmers the *wool growers* are only protected by a paltry duty of 5 per cent. on common wool. Why is this? The wool-growers outnumber ten times the woollen manufacturers. Why, then, have these farmers been thrown entirely in the shade? The reason is, that the 'lords of the loom' wish to make up their fabrics of *foreign* wool, because they think they can get it cheaper than our farmer can raise it; but they are unwilling that any one should buy foreign cloth for his jacket, though cheaper than the "lords" can turn out from their establishments. They demand *protection* against that. They tell us that the duty on their cloths will not enhance the price; that, in the long run, cloths will come the cheaper to us, in proportion to the height of the duty. But see how unwilling they are to take their own prescriptions. Why don't they cheapen the raw article the wool by the same process? Do they think the great body of intelligent farmers can be humbugged in this way? Are the "lords" to compel the farmers to wear their cloths made of *foreign* wool, and then cooly turn round and tell them to make mutton of their sheep? *New Haven Columbian Register.*

Cotton. It is stated, in the English papers, recived by the Acadia, that Austria has reduced her duties on raw cotton.

For the Register.

Anti-Clay Song.

When reason fails our minds to guide,
And we forsake our nation's pride,
Nor check the streams that onward glide,
To ruin and decay,

Then we will join that soulless clan,
Who lately form'd that hellish plan,
"Th' abduction" of our little "Van,"
Who "shout for Henry Clay."

Who to elect old "Tip and Ty,"
"Hard cider" drank and rais'd a cry,
"Gold knives and forks Matty must buy,
To eat with every day."

Who, now again, when "Tip" is dead
And "Tyler too" reigns in his stead
Whom they despise, and wish "to head,"
"Hurrah for Henry Clay."

Go on, go on, we're naught to fear,
From all your songs and wild career,
You only show how weak you are,
To stoop to puerile play.

We can elect most any man,
Whether Calhoun, old Dick or Van;
Buchanan, Tom, or Silas can
All out-run Henry Clay.

PROPHET.

From the Evening Post.

The Tariff ruinous to Commerce.

The following letter, from one who is directly engaged in commercial affairs, tells only one or two of the many instances in which the recent tariff act strikes a deadly blow at the commerce of the country. Those fleets of vessels which have sprung into existence in so many of our seaports within the last few years, are now doomed to lay idle and rot at the docks. *Free trade and sailors' rights*, was emblazoned on the flag under which we fought the last bloody war with England, and that flag will be unfurled again.

For the Evening Post.

MR. EDITOR—At this moment, when flour is so low, and is threatening to go lower, so as not to remunerate the farmers, will you tell the farmers one fact connected with the new whig tariff?

I am a ship owner, and have a fine ship now laying idle. I am offered several freights for her of American produce to foreign ports, chiefly flour, and at rates I should be glad to take, but for one difficulty; I should get no freight home. If I carry staves to Cadiz, there is a duty on salt, which I might otherwise bring back, which would make it a losing freight. If I take flour and tobacco to Gibraltar, there is an oppressive duty to meet me here, if I bring home Malaga fruit, Italian silk goods, or manufactured marble. If I take oil to the Baltic, then German cotton goods and hardware, Russia hemp, &c. &c. are all under the dead law of protection.

What follows? It follows that the ship must come home empty, and it follows that American produce cannot be exported unless it pay all the freight one way, and all or nearly all the expenses of the ship for coming back.

This is protection with a vengeance. It is, in effect, a duty at this moment of thirty cents a barrel on the export of flour. And by preventing the export of a large amount which now burdens the market, it may possibly effect the price to the extent of sixty cents.

Tell the farmers this. Put in an axiom for their use. *If you stop imports, you burden exports with double freight.*

Yours, &c. IRENÆUS.

From Kendall's Expositor.

Facts for Farmers.

Store goods are rising.

Produce is falling.

What makes store goods rise?

The tariff lately passed by Congress.

What makes produce fall?

Chiefly abandant crops, but in part the same tariff.

Why does not the tariff raise the price of produce?

Because our farmers raise more than our country consumes, and none being imported, the price cannot be raised by heavy duties on imports.

How does a tariff reduce the price of produce?

By injuring or destroying the foreign market.

Our farmers feed all the mouths in our own country, tariff or no tariff, and still have a surplus to sell to foreign nations, which pay for it in manufactured articles. A tariff which prevents the importation of those articles in whole or in part, lessens their means to buy, and in the same degree diminishes the chances of our farmers to sell. Thus excluded from foreign markets by our own legislation, the produce remains at home to overstock the domestic market, and the price falls.

"*Good times returning*," says the advocate of the tariff, as one factory and forge after another is put in operation.

Good times for whom? Not for the farmer or planter, or mechanic or merchant, or professional man; but only for the owners of factories and forges, and other favored classes.

Well how are the times made good for them?

By making every farmer, planter, mechanic, merchant, professional man, and everybody else, pay higher prices for the products of the factories and forges.

"*Be it enacted*," says Congress, "*that to enable the owners of factories and forges, salt works and sugar plantations, to make money by their business, every farmer, planter, mechanic, &c, shall pay twenty, thirty, fifty, or one hundred per cent., as the case may be, more than the fair and market price for their salt, sugar, clothing, and every scrap of iron purchased for the comfort of themselves and families, or for the prosecution of their business.*"

This is the exact effect of our *protective tariff.* It is peculiarly the farmer's sweat which greases the rusty machinery of the profitless factory and forge, and sets it in motion. It is his labor which swells the income of the salt monopolist, and gives a princely income to the sugar planter. And this evil falls upon him, not from the operation of the laws of nature or of trade, but his earnings are transferred to others by human laws—*laws passed by his own representatives, acting in presumed obedience to his will.*

The cash system is the only way in which a newspaper can be supported. That moment an editor begins to keep accounts, that moment he consents to his own ruin. Of this we are satisfied from lamentable experience. *Chicago Democrat.*

Then let every Democratic editor in the State carry out the principle he advocates, and adopt the *cash system*—We are doing what may be *called*, a splendid business; yet we can scarcely collect money enough to purchase paper and ink, let alone boarding and other expenses, we dare not suffer ourselves to think about—the thought is horrible—*Belle. Adv.*

Who will send us the first melon.?—*Chi. Dem.*

First dispose of the one Col. you carry upon your shoulders.—*Belleville Advocate.*

Polite Conversation.—"Ah! Mr. Hogg—happy to see you—how are the little piggies? "Quite well, thank'ee, Mr. Colt; how do you do and how's the old mare?"

From the Peoria Press.

The Tariff--to Wool Growers.

The new tariff is a source of much pleasure to some of the Whig advocates of productive duties, and they pretend to anticipate great advantages from it to the agricultural interests of the country. We desire the attention of the wool grower, for a few moments, to several extracts which we wish to present to his consideration, that he may become acquainted with some facts by the aid of which he will be the better enabled to form a correct idea of the probable effect of the new law upon his product. We will first quote a paragraph from a Philadelphia whig print (the North American) which among others is endeavoring to draw wool over the eyes of his pastoral readers, as follows:—

"*Wool Growing.*—The state of Illinois is said to be one of the best adapted to the production of wool in the Union. A large quantity of this valuable article has been bro't into Chicago this season from the northern part of the state. The raising of wool must be a very profitable business in this country, particularly since the enactment of a tariff. Parts of the state of Pennsylvania are well adapted to the growth of wool, and this branch of production is worthy the attention of the industry and capital of this state."

The adaption of our state, especially the northern portion of it, to the production of wool, is beginning to be pretty generally understood; but it is more than probable that it will yet require some considerable time to shew satisfactorily to the wool grower that his business "must be a *very* profitable one—*particularly since the enactment of the tariff*," as the American has it. We already find that "a tariff," such as we now have, and over which the whigs affect to be so much rejoiced, is not likely to be productive of much benefit to our Illinois wool growers, as will be seen by the following extract from a New England paper:—

"*Price of Wool.*—Wool, of the finest quality, is sold in Vermont for twenty-three cents per pound. Three years ago, it sold for forty, fifty, and sixty cents a pound."

What does the Illinois farmer think of this? Is it a golden fleece—23 cents per pound?—"particularly since the enactment of a tariff." Doubtless the manufacturer, whose cloth is protected by a high duty, is admirably suited by such prices for wool. It is just what he wanted, as we stated on a former occasion when speaking on the subject. The manufacturer and his friends asked for protection by duties on cloth, and held out the idea that it would reduce the price of the manufactured article to the consumer; but when the wool grower asked for protection the manufacturer demurred: he was not then so sure that duty upon wool would cheapen that commodity.—His rule would work to his interest in one case but not in the other. The advancement of the Illinois or any other American wool grower's interest was not the eastern manufacturer's object. This will appear more evident upon perusing the extracts below. The Berkshire Whig, a strong protective tariff advocate, but who it seems feels chagrined at the partial protection of the new tariff, says:—

"Little attention is paid to any interest but that of party. Wool under eight cents a pound is admitted duty free, and yet wool costing three and a half cents, equal in quality to half-blood merino, may be imported in incalculable quantities. Is it not time for the people to pause—to come to a reckoning with their political servants of all parties? Think of banners being displayed in honor of men adopting a measure of protection of home industry, and yet it would not protect the home production of wool enough to make a rag to patch a single banner with.

The Boston Cultivator enumerates six different kinds of wool imported from South America under the new tariff duty free.

"The first kind is a long coarse wool about seven inches in length, and about as fine as the wool of our coarse long wool sheep, and such as are manufactured into carpets, worsted, coarse blankets, and negro cloths—and comes in direct competition in our market with the wool of our Bakewell and other coarse long wooled sheep.—The sample is very white and clean, and may be afforded at twelve and a half to sixteen cents per pound.

"The second kind is a coarse wool of a finer grade, full as good as the wool of the best of our old fashioned common sheep, and is admirably adapted for a middle grade of satinets, coarse woolens, and common blankets. 1300 bales of wool were imported into the port of Boston last week, duty free. If this wool be sold at 16½ cents per pound, it will afford the importer over 100 per cent. profit. This wool by comparison, is full as fine as the wool we took from a half Dishley and half Irish coarse ewe, but not quite so long, and may be made as white as the driven snow, by washing alone as we know by actual experiment.

"The third is full as fine as our best half-blooded merino wool, and may be cleansed, as the importer told us, from 1½ to 2 cents per lb., either by hand or machinery. This wool is good enough for the second grade of broadcloths, cassimeres, flannels, and the first class of satinets, and may be imported, so that it shall not cost the manufacturer, when perfectly clean, twenty cents per pound.

"The fourth, same grade, full of burs and dirt, may be cleansed for two cents per pound, and may be purchased abroad at the low rate above stated.

"The fifth is a sample of wool of about the same grade as the above, short and fine, cleansed in South America, very white and clean. We were surprised when the importer assured us that this very wool was *imported duty free*, and cost in South America, positively less than eight cents per pound.

"The sixth is very similar to pure merino wool, and the sample which we have washed in hot soap suds, has become beautifully white and clean. This wool compares well with some samples we have from the Honorable Isaac C. Bates' flocks, and others of the western part of this state. So fine was this wool, that when compared with Mr. Bates' wool, we were unable to decide which was the finest, and so we called in a third person who declared Mr. Bates' a little the finest, but the difference was trifling."

Here, then, the Illinois wool grower may see how gloriously the new tariff operates in his favor. Before that took effect, during the months of July and August, all imported wool was charged 20 per cent. Now the home article is left entirely without protection. Such is whig protection—the manufacturer is benefited at the expense of other classes, and coon editors are giving "thanks to the whig congress" for it!! Farmers of Illinois, particularly you who have devoted attention to wool growing, do you feel like uniting in the bestowal of "thanks" to the givers of such laws?

From the New York Herald.

Money Market.

A great question that concerns the farmers of the West is, how is the surplus crop of grain in this country to be disposed of now that the harvest of England is ascertained to be such as not to admit foreign corn? The market for American produce since 1837 has been extending itself in all directions. So soon as the paper system gave way, and allowed prices to fall to their natural level, (which we take to be the money value of flour, as compared with the money value of the results of an equal amount of labor in those commercial countries with which we hold intercourse,) the import ceased, and the export rapidly increased, and was accelerated by the accumulating stock resulting from the increasing industry of the people. When wheat was held here in 1837, at the paper rate of $2 per bushel, near 4,000,000 bushels were imported; 1,500,000 bushels came from Germany, and near 1,000,000 bushels from England and English colonies. To what a horrible result did the paper system bring the United States, which, containing 5,000,000 active people, of whom 3,700,000 are agriculturalists, was obliged to import bread to eat! This was "developing the resources of the country through the banking system," in a most remarkable manner.

The frigate Constitution, the steam frigate Missouri, and two large sloops of war, are about to join the squadron in Pensacola bay, making a larger fleet than has been in the Gulf of Mexico for a long time. This movement is probably connected with the unsettled state of our relations with Mexico.

Legislators.

A very responsible and important duty devolves upon the Democratic portion of the Legislature, to convene next winter. To them the country looks for deliverance from the bondage to which broken banks and improvident legislation have reduced us. Of the Democrats in the Legislature the country expects every man to do his duty. This is no time for temporizing or half-way measures. Every Democrat must act out, and carry into practice, his whole principles. The people demand the fulfilment of every pledge respecting the State Bank, the State Debt, and Retrenchment in the Expenses of the State Government. Let there be a full and explicit declaration of principle by the Democrats at the opening of the session. Let them meet and settle upon the work to be done, and then go on and execute their resolves, fearless and regardless of the clamors of the Bank party, of office-holders, and of delinquent servants of the State. The opportunity is now presented to our party of covering themselves and the State of Illinois with immortal honor; of making ours the model State of the Union, of introducing a sound and valuable currency; of providing for the gradual extinguishment of the State Debt, and of taking at least fifty per cent. from the burdens of the people. Let them not prove recreant to their trust. Let them show that a confiding people have worthyily bestowed upon them the power of doing good, and retrieving the fortunes of the State.—*Belleville Advocate.*

Illinois Legislature.—Some of our democratic papers continue their parental advice and kind instruction to the members elect, for which we have no doubt they will be thankful. No one has been kind enough yet to direct them the way to Springfield. Wonder their voluntary instructors don't think of the old adage that offered advice 's apt to be unsavory. To say the least, we think this *castigating* public officers before they have done any thing, indicates a strong suspicion of their future conduct, and is any thing but complimentary. *St. Charles Patriot.*

The Taxes.—We publish this week, the circular of the Governor, Auditor, and Treasurer in relation to the revenue of 1842 and further regulating and prohibiting the receipt of Bank notes. We go the whole length with the State officers in this order, and so will, we think, every man who has a moderate share of democracy or patriotism. It is, obviously, the only means now remaining, to prevent the State falling into the same disgraceful dilemma it did two years ago, which compelled the Legislature to sue for terms at the footstool of bank mercy.

Lives there a man who would wish the State to be longer under Bank rule and direction? If so, let him rail at our patriotic officers for this responsible and decisive act. But if not, then let him of whatever party, come up and sustain with all his moral force, the men who have the wisdom and moral courage to confront the Bank monster, and step between him and the people he has so shamefully oppressed.—*St. Charles Patriot.*

The shaving shops of Illinois are very boisterous in their denunciations of the officers of that State, because they have determined that its revenues shall hereafter be collected in specie, or its equivalent. They have spent a great deal of useless indignation on the subject; for it cannot be supposed that the people of that State, who have already been swindled out of millions of dollars by those worthless rag-shops, will hesitate to support a measure designed to protect the public Treasury from being longer plundered. The effect of receiving the depreciated notes of the State Bank and Bank of Shawneetown for taxes, would be, to diminish the revenue of the State—already too small—full two-thirds, to reduce the salaries of the public officers and to fleece other creditors in like proportion, to violate the first principle of sound policy by *making the Government lend its aid to swindling banks* in their efforts to fasten upon the people an irredeemable and worthless paper currency, and to aid the banks in their design to obtain an undue influence over the next Legislature of Illinois.

The connexion of a State Government with banking operations is at all times, bad enough, though sometimes necessary to insure the community against the ruinous schemes of speculating directors and their friends. But no principle of sound legislation will justify a State in giving even a temporary currency to irredeemable paper. If the Illinois banks cannot redeem their issues; if, in fact, it is doubtful whether they can pay more than one-third of their liabilities, why should they expect the community to receive their notes, to any amount they choose to set afloat, at their nominal value? The officers of a State are bound, by the most solemn obligations, to take the same care of the public interests that a prudent individual would take of his own. If Gov. Carlin would not receive in payment of a debt due him, the depreciated paper of the Illinois banks at its nominal value, how could he be justified in doing for the State, what he would not for a moment think of doing for himself? His duty required that he should save the Government from being swindled out of two-thirds of its revenue; and the Federalists are assailing him, because he has performed that duty honestly and fearlessly.—Why should the State of Illinois be made the *pack horse* of all the shaving shops within her territorial limits, receiving into her coffers as specie paper not worth more than forty cents on a dollar?

If the State receives this money, she must pay it out to her creditors at the same rate she receives it, or be the loser thereby. The Constitution of the U. S. forbids any State making any thing a legal tender save gold and silver; therefore, the Treasury of the State of Illinois must necessarily be crippled to the extent that it is incumbered with this depreciated currency. But the bank minions threaten revolution, unless they are permitted to fleece the State with impunity. Their threat will prove, however, like the "ten cent rebellion" in Boston, or the threat of Botts to march 10,000 armed men to Washington to force Capt. Tyler from the Presidential Chair. With a democratic majority of 8 or 10,000 in the State the public officers have nothing to fear, if they pursue the course sound policy dictates. The banks, no doubt, hoped to fasten a large amount of their notes upon the State, in order to obtain control of the next Legislature. The promptness and energy of the Governor, Auditor, and Treasurer have thwarted their schemes. They will probably keep up a great clamor until the Legislature meets, in the expectation of being able to deceive that body into granting them some additional assistance or suffering them to commence anew the work of swindling the community. We trust however, that the Democrats of Illinois will remain firm, and refuse to countenance any measure which has for its object the longer continuence of an irredeemable paper currency to prostrate the energies of that and neighboring States.—*Mo. Reporter.*

Reduction of Wages.—A correspondent of the Albany Argus states that since the passage of the tariff bill, the factories of Messrs Wilde, at Columbiaville, in Columbia county, have stopped, and for the reason that the workmen would not consent to a reduction of 25 per cent on their wages. The same correspondent says that the operatives at the Troy and Cohoes factories have had notice of a reduction of 20 per cent.

General Jackson.—This venerable statesman has committed all the papers, &c., as we learn from the Democratic Review, to the hands of Hon. Amos Kendall, from whose labors a biography may at no distant day be expected.

From the Quincy Herald.

Judge Young's vote on the Bankrupt Bill.

The following communication in explanation of Judge Young's vote on the Bankrupt bill, was handed us for publication one day this week. It was stated in many of the Whig papers that he voted for the bill upon its final passage, and that impression had become current, and generally believed to be correct by the people of the State. Such is not the fact, as the following will show, and we take pleasure in laying it before our readers:

QUINCY, ILL., Sept. 26, '42.

DEAR SIR:—Having understood that my vote on the final passage of the Bankrupt bill through the Senate of the United States was not generally understood by the people, owing to the circumstance of my explanation not having been republished in the newspapers of our own State, I take the liberty of addressing a few lines to you on the subject, for the purpose of correcting misrepresentations which I understand have been made to my prejudice, by persons unacquainted with the facts, and of setting myself right before the public. The bill passed the Senate in the first instance, on the 25th of July, 1841, by the following vote:

"AYES—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Mouton, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith of Ia., Southard, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Williams, Woodbridge, and Young—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bayard, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Cuthbert, Fulton, Graham, King, Linn, McRoberts, Nicholson, Pierce, Prentiss, Rives, Sevier, Smith of Conn., Sturgeon, Tappan, Woodbury, and Wright—23.

At this stage of the proceeding I was induced reluctantly to vote for the bill, against my own judgment of its propriety, in consequence of petitions numerously signed from Chicago, Alton, Galena, and a few other places in our State, and there being no petition from the State against it. The bill was then sent down to the House of Representatives, and passed that body with sundry amendments, on the 18th of August, 1841, by a vote of 110 for, to 106 against it. It was returned to the Senate on the same day, when Senator Allen of Ohio, moved the postponement of the bill until the 1st of February, 1842. The motion, if carried, was tantamount to a rejection of the bill. During the interval from the 25th of July to the 18th of August, time was afforded for a full consideration of the different provisions of the bill, when I became satisfied that many of its features were highly objectionable, that its tendency was to encourage fraud, immorality and a disregard for the binding obligation of contracts, and that it ought not to become a law. I believed, furthermore, that a large majority of the people of Illinois would be opposed to it when it come to be practised upon, and its deformities exposed. I did not doubt but that many good men, who had been reduced to poverty and hopeless insolvency, by misfortune, would be benefitted by its enactment, but I believed then, as I do now, that the evil would greatly outweigh the good to be derived from it.—With this opinion, I voted for Mr. Allen's motion to postpone the bill, with a view to its final rejection. The vote of the Senate stood as follows:

For the Postponement.—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Graham, King, Linn, McRoberts, Rives, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tappan, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—23.

Against the Postponement—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Mouton, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, Walker, White, and Woodbridge—26.

The amendments of the House were then concurred in, and the bill became a law, so far as the two Houses of Congress were concerned.

From this statement you will perceive that my vote would not at any stage of the proceeding, have made a difference in the result; and that I voted on its final passage through the Senate, and before it became a law, against it.

I need scarcely add that I voted for its repeal at the last session.

Very respectfully, &c.,
R. M. YOUNG.

Hon. JAMES H. RALSTON, Quincy, Ill.

From the Mobile Register and Journal.

We intended to publish, this morning, the article referred to in our last, from the Richmond Enquirer, detailing the particulars disclosed by John H Pleasants, of a conspiracy to prevent, by violence, the inauguration of Mr. Van Buren, if he had been re elected in 1840. There is no *prima facie* reason to doubt the truth of the confessions. The plot is in character with the rowdyism and recklessness which marked that whole campaign, and the desperate determination therein evinced to get power at all hazards, and by any means It is no worse than many of the avowed wishes and purposes, and some of the acts, of the party. This same Mr. Pleasants prophesied, with a zeal that might have been father to such acts, that revolution and bloodshed would follow, if Mr. Van Buren should succeed; and more than once talked darkly and ominously of armed resistance to Democratic supremacy—an army of fifty thousand men to put down Van Buren and Jackson. The spirit of the Whigs, in their fanatic hatred of President Tyler, is not more peaceful and orderly. The hangings and burnings in effigy—the threats of impeachment, conviction, and the "fate of Charles I"—for the exercise of a constitutional power—the promised gleamings of "ten thousand bayonets on Pennsylvania avenue," to force the President into submission to a caucus dictation by Congress—the recommendation by the Pennsylvania Whigs to treat the election of a Governor as though it had not been held, and hold on to the power of which the people had deprived them—the revolutionary course of the Ohio Whigs—and such warnings of violence as are put forth in a letter written at Lexington by Cassius M. Clay, son of the Whig leader, in which he hints that the Whigs "may not wait three years for *vengeance* and *redress*," that is, that they may take "*vengeance*" before the Presidential term expires;—these and many other developments of the temper of the Whigs all over the country, are such as to give to the alleged Virginia "CONSPIRACY" and air of truthfulness and probability. It is just such a plot as would be engendered in minds inflamed by such passions as the Whigs of that day manifested, and which seem still to govern their conduct and language.

Federal "*Retrenchment*"—The whigs came into power at Washington about seventeen months ago, and have authorized a debt of *a million a month* for that time five millions by means of treasury notes, and twelve millions by loan.

The whigs came into power under assurances and implied pledges, that *thirteen millions* was ample to carry an economical administration through the year. And yet the present whig Congress has appropriated for the ordinary expenses of the government for the year about *twenty-four millions*, besides grants of public lands.

So that the grand total of the budget for the year, including the million loan and the five millions of treasury notes, exceeds *forty millions*!—*Alb. Argus.*

Pretty Fair. "Bill, I've been trying about town all day to borrow five dollars, and have come to you as a "dernier resort."

"Yes, and *dern your resort!*" said Bill, "I'm out of soap!"

From the Columbus Advocate.

The Illinois State Register.

There is a most unrighteous and illiberal warfare now being waged upon this ably conducted State paper and the private character of its gentlemanly conductor, WILLIAM WALTERS. The Chicago Democrat, Ottawa Free-trader, Green County Advocate, and a host of other kindred contemporaries, envious of the success and merited popularity of the *Register* are continually ejecting the besmutted contents of their brainless skulls, in all sorts of vituperation against Mr. Walters We look upon this warefare and the puny hirelings engaged in it with ineffable contempt. A parcel of poor, half-starved, slang writers, who do not work, nor make any effort to earn their bread, but expect to live upon their subscribers, by flattering and cajoling them, are employed to arrange a country newspaper, for the avowed purpose of abusing and slandering the more respectable and high minded of their party, can never effect their desired purposes. We personally know Mr. WALTERS, and though he has his faults—and who has not—he has principles and attachments which do honor to any cause with which he may connect himself—he has feelings that a consciousness of right over wrong possesses—attachments for his party, that are enjoyed alone by the honest and upright—that, without which, a man would be but a cypher and drone in creation. We but echo the truth of his friends when they say that the editor of the Register possesses principles which adorn and dignify human nature. Let the rabble of dirty scullions, who have been purchased by a bribe of victuals and clothing, assail him—he will be sustained and cherished, if not by the mushrooms of the day, or unfledged political pretenders, by the upright and honest friend of justice and virtue.

Removals and Appointments.—It has always been our deliberate and honest conviction that all office holders in the employ of the general government, who avow their political hostility to the head of that government, and strive to injure and ruin one at whose will they hold their stations, should, without regard to persons or stations, be dismissed from office. The nature of our institutions demands it—it is due to the character and fame of every President. The direction of events now flowing on will accomplish it.
Madisonian.

State Elections.

Elections will take place, this fall, in the following States, and at the times opposite to them:

Georgia, Arkansas, and Michigan	Oct. 3
Maryland	" 5
Pennsylvania and South Carolina	" 10
New Jersey	" 10 & 11
Ohio	" 11
Mississippi	Nov. 7 & 8
New York and Delaware	" 8
Massachusetts	" 14

Georgia, Arkansas, and New York, elect members of Congress, in addition to State officers.

Vermont. The result in this State has been received, and the vote for Governor stands: Paine (Whig) 26,587; Smilie (Democrat) 25,140.) Abolition and scattering 1,076.—The Whigs have a majority of two in the Senate and twenty eight in the house.—*St. Louis Bulletin.*

Destructives.

The Whigs have for years denounced the Democrats as destructives, disorganizers and agrarians. The real character of the two parties in this respect has been well illustrated in the different courses pursued by the Ohio Whigs and Massachusetts Democrats. The Democrats in the Ohio Legislature, being a majority, passed an Apportionment Law, giving to their political opponents a majority of the Congressional districts in the State, if the vote in 1840 is taken as the basis of the estimate. The Whig members, to prevent the enactment of any law upon the subject, resigned their seats and left the Legislature without a quorum for the transaction of business. The Whigs had a majority in the Massachusetts Legislature, and passed a bill giving *to their* political opponents only *one* out of the ten Congressional districts into which that State is divided. Although their Governor was elected by a majority of only about 1,000 votes over his competitors, the whigs cut the four democratic counties into fragments, and attached parts of each to strong whig counties, so as to allow their opponents but *one* Representative in the next Congress. The Democrats, notwithstanding the gross injustice with which they were treated, merely entered a *formal protest* against the bill. They chose to suffer at the hands of a tyrannical majority for a time, rather than strike a blow at the Government.

Who, then, are the destructives—the Democrats or the Whigs? The former submit to the will of the majority, however unjust; the latter strike a blow at the foundation of all Republican Governments, when the majority will not succumb to the minority.—*Missouri Reporter.*

A Few Wonders.—We wonder if the working men get 'roast beef and two dollars a day.'

We wonder if specie has increased in the market since March 4, 1841.

We wonder if Bank frauds are becoming less

We wonder if there are any Bank failures now-a days.

We wonder if money is scarcer than it was a year or two since.

We wonder if, since March 4, 1841, the price of produce, or of labor, or stocks, or of real estate have risen.

We wonder if since that period, any banks have repudiated, or any states have repudiated; or any citizens become bankrupt, or corporations bankrupt, or any States bankrupt, or any general government bankrupt.

We wonder if a certain political conglomeration by the name of the '*whig party,*' is still extant.

We wonder if we are wrong in *guessing* that the next President will be an out and out democrat.

We wonder, upon the whole, that the whigs think of themselves, their party, their prospects, their promises, their men and their measures; and whether they would'nt be glad to sell out the whole concern—coonskins, empty cider barrels, songbooks, banners, and all—for a very small consideration.—*Norfolk Democrat.*

Gerrymander. As this word is not to be found in the Dictionary, and ought at this particular time, to be well understood, we give its origin and definition. Eldridge Gerry, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, from Massachusetts, was chosen Governor of that State; and during his administration, the party supporting him had the districting of it to suit their own liking. The were indiscreet in the exercise of this power, and their political opponents showed them up to the in the people following ludicrous way. Maps of the State divided into counties, and these made into districts on the Gerry principle were struck off. painted so as to represent animals called "Gerrymanders." It overthrew the Gerry party entirely, and should be a warning to all subsequent legislators, not to abuse the power granted them in executing this delicate and important trust.
Index.

Foreign News.

Arrival of the Great Western—Fourteen days later from Europe.

The Great Western arrived at New York on the 17th inst, having sailed from Liverpool on the 3d inst.

No change in cotton. Prices advanced one week, but fell back again.

Our Minister, Edward Everett, had gone to Paris.

There have been large frauds at the London custom house.

The Queen and Prince Albert were on a tour to Scotland. They embarked at Leith on board the Royal George yacht, and, accompanied by five steamships of war, and other national vessels, set sail for Edinburgh.

The Great Western, it will be recollected, took out the new treaty, and she brings the first intelligence in return. The Liverpool Chronicle remarks that, "upon the whole, Lord Ashburton has ably and efficiently discharged his duty, and more than realized the expectations which his embassy held out. All the bad blood, which the constant discussion and agitation of the points in dispute between the two countries produced, has been removed between Great Britain and her 'magnificent daughter of the West,' which will endure, it is to be hoped, for ages." As far as we notice, the treaty is received in a like spirit by the London press.

In the criminal court, on the 20th ult., John William Bean, aged 17, was tried for his singular assault upon the Queen, found guilty, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

A quantity of American pork has been selling at Southampton from 4 1-2 to 5d, and is of excellent quality.

Russia and Turkey.—Constantinople, Aug. 17. The Grand Vizer, in spite of all prognostications to the contrary, continues to maintain himself in his place; all his official props or partisans having been removed, it excites much surprise that he should not, as a usual and necessary consequence of his process, fall himself.

South Africa.—Anothther cloud has lowered over the brilliancy of the British arms. By the arrival of papers from the Cape of Good Hope, to the 18th of June, we learn from the official report of the commanding officer of the British troops at port Natal that the detachment despatched from the Cape to suppress the outrages of the Boers of that settlement has been defeated with considerable loss. Captain Smith, of the 27th regiment, the officer commanding, determined to attack the camp of the Boers of Congella, where they had collected in great force.

The insignificance of the detachment, however, as compared with the force to which it was opposed, and the non-arrival of the boat containing an howitzer and an artillery officer in time, compelled Captain Smith to make the attempt under great disadvantages. These, added to other casualties, compelled the British detachment to retire with considerable loss.

From the correspondence of the London Morning Post, under date of Bombay, July 19, it appears that affairs in Affghanistan remain very nearly in the same state as at the departure of the last mail. Gen. Pollock's force is still at Jel'alabad, unable to advance or recede; and General Nott's position at Gandahar is not much more satisfactory.

China.—The intelligence from China, which comes down to the 27th of May, is wholly unimportant. Several of the transports, with re-inforcements, had arrived at Hong Kong the remainder were expected to reach in a few days afterwards, when Sir Henry Pottinger would proceed to the northward, and, as it is supposed, advance, at once to Pekin. It was currently reported that the Emperor, alarmed at the preparations which the English were making to attack him, had given his subjects a paternal exhortation to resist the barbarians to the utmost, and retired into Tartary.

Liverpool, Sept. 2.—There has been a fair demand from manufacturers for Kentucky stemmed tobacco, and prices remain steady; for export about 40 hhds. have been taken. The entire sales last month amounted to 814 hhds., viz: 254 Virginia leaf and 98 stemmed, 107 Kentucky leaf and 235 stemmed.

The Queen and Prince Albert were received with great enthusiasm on their arrival at Edinburgh.

The British forces in China had routed a Chinese army, consisting of 10,000 soldiers, and were advancing towards Pekin. The Emperor is said to have fled from the capital. He issued a proclamation before his flight, calling on his subjects to defend themselves to the last. It is expected that the British troops sent against the Affghans will be recalled. The war is considered as wholly impracticable.

The disturbances in the manufacturing districts had become less alarming. The operatives only insist upon increased wages.

Important Movement in Canada.—Governor Bagot has entered upon a new course of policy as it respects the French population of Canada, which will tend to unite them in cordial sympathy with their fellow subjects As an earnest of this policy, he has appointed M. Lafontaine as Attorney General for Canada East, (Lower,) and Mr. Baldwin as Attorney General for Canada West. To make room for these gentlemen, Messrs. Ogden and Draper, the late incumbents, have, at the instance of the Governor, retired.

The Governor has also offered seats in his cabinet to several other persons connect with the outbreak in 1837-8, some of whom have had a price set upon their heads by the Government.

Canadian Revolution.—A revolution certainly—though a peaceable one—a revolution it is when such men as Baldwin and Lafontaine are made Attorney Generals for Canada East and West! It will be remembered that Robert Baldwin, a well known liberalist, resigned his situation as Solicitor General on account of the illiberal policy of the then administration—and Lafontaine was long kept out of Parliament by the Tories.

The fact that such men are now placed higher than ever in the Canadian councils—the very "powers nearest the throne"—looks well for the extension of liberal principles, under which, alone, Governments can flourish on this continent in these enlightened days [Except in the Whig Plantation of Rhode Island.]

An Anti-Abolition meeting was held in St. Charles, in this State, on the 27th, and a Society formed to pursue and arrest runaway slaves and their Abolition confederates.

The following is an extract from a late unpublished English work on America.

"*Levees* are bluffs on American rivers, where the slaves congregate to dance their aboriginal dances; at which great quantities of water-melons are drunk. *Paw-paws*, a species of large cherry, is used on the Mississippi to feed an animal called *Hoosier*, and the same river abounds with a fish called *Sucker*. It is great sport in a town there, called Kentucky, to shoot at the *Corn-Crackers*, a species of birds that infests the houses. The country, on the whole, is well worth a visit; but we advise a traveller to carry a life preserver; for when the steamboats on the rivers are heavily loaded, and after the passengers have paid their fare, they open their boiler and blow some of the passengers overboard, to make room for those they expect to get at the next landing."

The Bank of France has in her vaults 800 barrels of five-franc pieces, each barrel containing fifty thousand francs, or about ten thousand dollars. The gold is packed away in leaden cases, containing 20,000 bags of one thousand francs each—in the neighborhood of four million of dollars in each case; and it is represented that an entire apartment in the vaulted department is filled with these cases, some of which have not been opened for forty years.

From Kendall's Expositor.

British Treaty.

In our last we inserted this document as it has appeared in the New York papers, and have no reason to doubt the accuracy of the copy. Being now the "supreme law of the land," it may be considered useless to discuss its provisions; but we cannot forbear presenting briefly our objections to it.

Our Northeastern boundary was clearly defined by the treaty of 1783—so clearly, that no American has ever been found to doubt on the subject.

On exploration of the country, it was found that our territory ran so far north as to intercept the overland communication between Halifax and Quebec.

To obtain a slice of our territory, descending far enough south to open that communication, without an equivalent, the British Government (without, we verily believe, the least idea that it belonged to them) set up a claim for twice as much as they really wanted, that they might worry us for years, and finally accomplish their object by a compromise.

By this treaty, *they have accomplished that object.*

If it be *safe* or *honorable* to give up large slices of our undoubted territory to foreign nations, who claim still larger slices that they may weary and bully us into conceding what they want, then is this treaty *safe* and *honorable.*

We get a narrow strip of territory from Connecticut river to the St. Lawrence, including Rouse's Point, which is of some value; and also a small tract upon the head waters of Connecticut river; while we give up ten times as much territory, and pay Maine and Massachusetts for it into the bargain!—Indeed, the territory we gain is hardly worth the money paid to those States; so that the territory surrendered may be set down as *a price paid for amity with England*—somewhat of the character, though (being a part of our blood-bought soil) much more revolting than the tribute formerly paid to the Barbary States.

The free navigation of the St. John river, even if it did not belong to us without a grant, is coupled with a provision for throwing all our foreign trade from that river into British ships, to the exclusion of American—a condition which, if it embraced all our foreign trade, would destroy our shipping and our navy, and make us virtually British colonies.

We object, not to the employment of eighty, or eight hundred guns, if necessary to suppress the slave-trade carried on under the American flag; but to the provision in this treaty *binding us to a foreign power* to employ ships, carrying at least eighty guns, for this object. Can we not just as well employ the eighty guns in this service without "entangling alliances," violating the original, invariable, and only *safe* policy of our Republic, as with them?

This treaty recognises the right of Maine to the territory in question, by paying her for it; and it requires no argument to prove that, if part of *her* territory, it was also a part of the territory of the United States.—On the face of the treaty, therefore, the United States appear in the singular attitude of *first paying for their own territory, and then ceding it to a foreign power.* Maine also is made to appear in the humiliating character of *selling for base coin a part of her revolutionary inheritance!*

Paper Money.

It is a popular error that believes that as long as banks pay specie, their notes are just the same in amount as the specie that would circulate if all the money was exclusively metallic. From 1820 to January, 1837, the banks were paying specie—and from 1820 to 1837, the bank issues increased from sixty-one to one hundred and forty-nine millions. The rise in prices of every description of property was enormously out of proportion to this increase of circulation, and was based upon an expected further increase, to which imagination put no limit. The mines, when most productive, from 1803 to 1809, yielded 50 millions per annum; and when least productive, from 1810 to 1820, they yieded only twenty-seven millions per annum. Under a metalic currency, then the increase of circulation would about keep pace with the increase of the wealth of the country, and prices, never becoming artificial, would be permanent in their gradual rise and subject to no fluctuations but in their rise.

It is another popular error, that under bank rule, views paper as the *substitute* for money. In their day, bank notes are, to every intent and purpose, money. They pay debts and regulate prices, which is all that specie can do as money. A bill of exchange or promissory note does not pay a debt, but *substitutes* another debt for it. The holder has a final claim upon the maker, acceptor, drawer and endorser. A bill of exchange or promissory note is paid and liquidated by bank notes. In paper times, its increase or decrease has the same effect upon prices and property as an increase or decrease of specie in hard money countries; but in the last case, these are governed by natural and ascertained rules of progression, and in the former, controlled by no rule and regulated only by whim or avarice.

The immense loss of capital and ruin that have overwhelmed us, are traceable to a fully adequate cause among many others. The *deceptive* character of bank money. The standard of increase being unfixed, speculation became a mere lottery. Expansion and contraction of issues raised or depressed prices, while those expansions and contractions owed their origin to no mercantile or marketable principle. Consequently, any undertaking that required any, even a moderate lapse of time, for its maturity or completion, could not be attempted without a risk entirely independent of the common rules and habit of trade. A transaction begun and ended on the same day, might be successfully pursued and concluded; but in a contract on further time, no man could tell what a day would bring forth. A bank may pay specie for ten years in succession and still the value of its paper decrease daily by the increase of its amount and its unequal increase. The risk from suspension is great enough but there is full as great an one from the delusive standard of its value to the man of business. Such are diseases to which a metallic currency is not subject, or to so light a degree as to be unworthy of regard.
Mississippi Free Trader.

A Touching Story.—We find the following harrowing narrative related in the Philadelphia Ledger of Friday:

It was but yesterday that we were made acquainted with the history of a family of females—an aged mother and three daughters—who, before the failure of the United States Bank, were worth thirty thousand dollars. The whole of this sum was invested in the institution named, and from the whole of which they could not now probably realize over one hundred or two hundred dollars! They dressed and lived during their prosperity as their amount of property seemed to justify, and without preparing themselves in any particular vocation with which to struggle against competition for their living.

When adversity came, they could turn their hand to no occupation with profit, even had labor been offered them. The apparel they possessed when their misfortune fell upon them, enabled them to attend their church and appear in the street respectably clad, until within a short time. It was known that they were among the victims of the plunderers of the United States Bank, but their friends and acquaintances supposed them far removed from destitution. Within the last few months it was first observed that one less than the usual number appeared at the same time at their place in church. Then, subsequently, it was noticed that two of their number were absent, though not always the same. So, on receiving the calls of their friends, first one, two, and then three of the family failed to make their appearance.

This at length led to a pressing inquiry as to the cause, and to a recital of their wretched condition. Their wearing apparel and every thing else that can be converted into means for procuring nourishment, had gone, article by article, until dresses were not left fit for more than one or two of their number to make themselves public in—*and for the last six weeks before the avowment of their condition, they declared that not an article of food kind except potatoes had passed the lips of one of them.*

It would be impossible to describe the mental anguish that was experienced in parting with the many links of former comforts, as they were, one by one, handed over to the tender mercies of the pawnbroker; perhaps mementoes of a dead husband and father; tokens of affection and love that the mother would not have parted with for her own sufferings, but which were yielded up to save her children from want—and which those children reluctantly consented to share, for the purpose of saving the author of their being from the gnawings of hunger.

Scale of Education in the United States—The census recently completed by the General Government exhibits the number of white persons over 20 years of age, in the different States, who cannot read or write, as follow:

Connecticut	1	to every	568
Vermont	1	"	473
N. Hampshire	1	"	310
Massachusetts	1	"	166
Maine	1	"	108
Michigan	1	"	97
Rhode Island	1	"	67
New Jersey	1	"	58
New York	1	"	56
Pennsylvania	1	"	50
Ohio	1	"	43
Louisiana	1	"	32½
Maryland	1	"	27
Mississippi	1	"	20
Delaware	1	"	18
Indiana	1	"	18
S. Carolina	1	"	17
Illinois	1	"	17
Missouri	1	"	16
Alabama	1	"	15
Kentucky	1	"	13½
Georgia	1	"	13
Virginia	1	"	12½
Arkansas	1	"	11½
N. Carolina	1	"	7

The Millennium has come. We have been informed of the marriage, in Freeport, Pa., of one Mr. Lyon, to Miss Lamb. Thus has an import ant phrophecy been fulfilled "The lion and the lamb shall lie down together."

Marrying because the weather is cold.

The Philadelphia Ledger advises bachelors to get married because the winter is coming upon us. How does he know they will be bettered by the change? There is no certainty of getting a *warm* wife. We sleep comfortable enough if we sleep alone. There is no such botherations with us as married men have—such as your wife bawling out in the middle of the night when you are enjoying a sweet dream.

"John take away your elbow!"

"James! lie further on the other side!—You'll have me out of bed."

"Joseph you've kicked the kiver off."

"Billy! get up you lazy dog, its day break."

"Richard! turn out and put on the teakettle." &c. &c.

Nothing of this kind ever troubles us.—There we lie in our little cot,—which is just large enough for one,—with its clean white sheet spread over our person, tucked comfortably in about the sides and our head raised to a dignified height by having our corduroys stuffed under the pillow. How comfortable! We wish we were there now, instead of here. When we go to bed we never have occasion to exclaim, with the virtuous, yet self-upbraiding Roman.

"We have lost a day!"

On the contrary, we stretch our weary body out to its full length,—we don't curl ourselves up in bed, as vulgarians do,—and say, in a tone of self satisfaction—

"Well here lies a single gentleman and an honest editor, type-sticker and devil, after a hard days work."

We then say our prayers, turn over on our left side and go to sleep. We always sleep soundly, because there's no stain or grease spots on our conscience to prevent it—*N. O. Sun.*

DIED—At Macomb, Ills., on the 24th of Sept., in her 29th year, Mrs CLARISSA CAMPBELL, wife of James M. Campbell, Esq.

Unexpectedly we are called upon to mourn the death of this devoted companion, affectionate sister, and kind and indulgent mother. Possessed to an eminent degree of that kind disposition and fidelity, with those qualifications, which serve to render home happy, and to rob the cares and trials of life of much of their bitterness, her loss to those with whom she was associated is irreparable. Although her sufferings during her last illness were great, yet she bore them with that fortitude, patience, and resignation, which characterised that life which she gave up at last without a struggle. Her name will not only be fondly cherished by a large number of relations, but she will be long remembered by her friends and neighbors, who have enjoyed her kindness, sympathy, and benevolence.

Galena and DuBuque papers please copy.

At Exeter, Scott county, on the 12th ult., Jas C. Gordon.

At Chatham, in this county, suddenly, of congestive fever, October 2d, Mr. EXANCE ELBRIDGE THAYER, eldest son of Ashel Thayer, Esq., formerly of Amherst Mass., aged 21.

The death of this young man has made a wide breach in the family circle of which he was a member, and blasted the high raised hopes of his parents just as they were beginning to be realised. Gifted with superior intellectual endowments and having received his literary education at Amherst college, Massachusetts, he had devoted himself for the two last years to the study of medicine with such ardour and perseverence as warranted the anticipation of much usefulness and even of eminence in that profession. But God has removed him hence, filling many a heart with grief and sadness, yet the sorrow of his friends is not that of those who have no hope, since they are comforted by the evidence afforded that the deceased did not depart hence until by faith, he had seen the Lord Christ.

Papers in Massachusetts will please copy.

Suddenly, on the 13th instant, at the residence of Miss Phebe Roszel, in Loudoun county, Virginia, SAMUEL, infant son of the Hon SAMUEL McROBERTS, of Illinois. aged seven months.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

YOUNG MEN'S LYCEUM,

Will meet at the Baptist Church, on Tuesday evening next at 6 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

S. P. LALUMIERE, Sec.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

L. NELSON HULSE, M. D., a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, (lately a practicing physician in New York) tenders his professional services to the inhabitants of Lick creek and the surrounding country. Having enjoyed the advantages of a thorough medical education, together with opportunities of witnessing the operations of medicine in almost every form of disease, he humbly believes that those who may favor him with a call will not find their confidence misplaced. His charges will and *shall* correspond to the depressed condition of the times. Against the destitute, the poor widow, and the lonely orphan he shall make no charges, God will pay their debt.

Residence and office at the house of Adam Barger, Esq., near Colburn's mill.

October 7, 1842. 10-tf.

STATEMENT of the accounts of the State of Illinois and the State Bank of Illinois for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1842.

DR.

Date				
1842 July 1	For balance due the Bank on quarterly settlement this day, for warrants paid.	151,031 80		
	For balance due for interest.	46,852 10		
Oct. 1	For amount of warrants paid during quarter ending September 30, 1842.	33,313 90		
	For am't of interest on said warrants, and on certificate of balance due on last settlement.	4,233 45		
			$335,431 25	
1842. Oct. 1	For balance due bank for warrants paid	243,196 17		
	For do interest on same,	50,994 76	294,190 93	

CR.

Date			
1842 Oct. 1	By am't of deposites during quarter ending September 30, 1842.	41,240 32	
	By balance due for warrants paid.	243,196 17	
	By do interest on same.	50,994 76	335,431 25
			$335,431 25

JAMES SHIELDS,
Auditor of Public Accounts.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, ILLINOIS,
Springfield, October 1, 1842.

DARK CHESNUT SORREL HORSE—Taken up by John Miller, living in township number 20, DeWitt county Illinois, a dark chesnut sorrel horse, two hind feet white, and left fore foot white, a blaze in the face, about 15 hands high, supposed to be four years old, with the letter M branded on the right shoulder; appraised at $15. September 21, 1842.
10* J J McGRAW, clk.

IRON GRAY MARE—Taken up by Jesse Dryer, 9 miles west of Hillsboro', Montgomery county, Illinois, one iron gray mare, with a star in the forehead, left hind foot white, also a white spot on the same leg near the hough, branded on the near shoulder thus S., about 14½ hands high, 3 years old last spring; appraised to $40. Sept. 9, 1842. 10. O COUDY, clk.

BROWN MARE—Taken up by Wm. Knight, 2 miles east of Hillsboro', Montgomery co., Illinois, one brown mare, a small star in the forehead, has a bell on with a leather collar, but no buckle, about 13½ hands high, about 5 years old; appraised to $40. September 19, 1842.
10 O COUDY, clk.

FLEABITTEN GRAY MARE—Taken up by Elias Kingery, living at Spring Point, Coles county, Illinois, one fleabitten gray mare, main rather dark, 12 years old 14½ hands high; appraised to $20. Sept. 2, 1842.
10. N ELLINGTON, clk.

SPOTTED SORREL MARE AND WHITE HORSE—Taken up by Willard P. Flagg, living at Hickory Grove Ogle county, Illinois, a spotted sorrel mare, supposed to be six years old, three white feet, white face, about 14½ hands high, right shoulder hurt by collar. Also a white horse, supposed to be eight or nine years old, about 15 hands high, with dark spots on the shoulder, supposed to have been made by the collar, and very deep sunk over the eyes; the mare appraised at $55, and the horse at $40. Sept. 17, 1842.
10* D H T MOSS, clk.

CHESNUT SORREL HORSE—Taken up by Wm. Welch, living ten miles north west from Carlinville, in Macoupin county, Illinois, a chesnut sorrel horse fifteen hands high, eight years old, with a false hoof on the right hind foot and a blaze face; appraised at $20. Sept 26, 1842.
10. J A CHESNUT, clk.

BAY HORSE—Taken up by Allen Hanks of Edwards county, Ills, one bay horse, supposed to be eight years old, 14 hands one inch high, small star in the forehead, roan spot on each side of the neck, a small scar on the bone of his tail, hind feet white up to the fetlock joint, one fore foot white around the edge of the hoof, the right eye a little glassy, has heavy main and tail; appraised at $25. Sept. 20, 1842.
10. W L MAYO, clk.

BAY HORSE—Taken up by Ithamar Burgess, living in Peoria county, a bay horse, black mane and tail, star in his forehead, sweenyed in the right shoulder, some saddle marks, 16 hands high, supposed to be nine years old; appraised at $45. Sept. 17, 1842.
10* W MITCHELL, clk.

CHESNUT SORREL MARE—Taken up by Henry Williams, living in Newcastle precinct, DeWitt county, Ills., a chesnut sorrel mare, about fourteen hands and one inch high, light colored mane, hind feet white, fore feet shod a small lump on the back occasioned by the saddle, slightly lame in the left shoulder, supposed to be 8 or 9 years old; appraised to $37 50. Sept 19, 1842.
10* J J McGRAW, clk.

WANTING—Notes on the Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio Banks. Also the St. Louis City or county Scrip, for which the best rates will be paid by
JAMES A. BARRET.
Office over Hawley & Edwards' store.
Springfield, Oct. 6, 1842. 10-4w.

Administrators' Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Peter J. Welsh deceased late of McLean county, are hereby requested to present the same for adjustment before the probate court of said county on the first Monday in November next, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
JOHN MOORE, adm'r.
Sept. 22, 1842. 10-4w.

NEW FIRM.

C. W. CHATTERTON & BROTHER having entered into a co partnership, would inform their friends and the public generally that they are continually receiving from the east a new and fashionable assortment of jewelry &c., consisting of

Gold and silver lever watches,	Gold spectacles,
Gold guard chains,	Silver do
do fob do	Miniature cases,
Gent's breast pins,	Coral necklaces,
Ladies do do	Cong. penknives,
Finger rings,	Pocket pistols,
Gold and silver thimbles,	Gold pencils,

And many other articles which will be sold at 25 per cent. less than ever before offered in this city.

☞The clock and watch repairing attended to by G. W. Chatterton himself, who, after a long experience in one of the first stores in the city of New York, flatters himself that he can please all who may favor him with a call.

C. W. CHATTERTON,
Sept 8, 1842. G. W. CHATTERTON.

Wheat taken in payment of debts.

BELL & HURST will receive good merchantable wheat in payment of all debts due them, to be delivered in St. Louis by the 20th of November, at 50 cents per bushel, or if delivered in Springfield at the market price. All debts not paid in this way will have to be collected forthwith in good money without further notice. BELL & HURST.

N. B. Persons owing us who wish to pay wheat will please call and see us immediately.

Springfield, Sept. 19, 1842. B. & H.

WHEAT, BEESWAX, AND DEER-SKINS WANTED—At the Illinois Clothing Store, where the highest market price will be given for the same in ready made clothing, and where a full assortment of fall and winter clothing is offered at prices to suit the times.
Sept. 23, 1842. Z. McCOMAS.

DR. JOHN SAPPINTON'S Anti Fever pills for sale by his now and only agency at Springfield, Illinois.
WALLACE & DILLER, Druggists,
Sept. 30. 9-4t. East side Public Square.

NOTICE.

THE personal estate of Gustavus Rape, deceased of Sangamon county, having proved deficient for payment of claims against the estate, I shall therefore apply by petition to the Sangamon circuit court to be held in and for Sangamon county, Illinois, on the third Monday in the month of November, 1842, for an order of said court authorizing me to sell the real estate of said deceased for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased, or so much thereof as will be sufficient for the payment of the same, at which time and place all persons interested are hereby notified and requested to show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be sold for the purposes aforesaid.
POLLY RAPE, Adm'x.
Sept. 16. 1842. 8-4t.

State of Illinois, Sangamon County—ss.
CIRCUIT COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1842.

In Chancery.

Milton Carpenter, Treasurer of the State of Illinois,
against.
Milton H. Wash, Egbert M. Mallory, and Philip C. Latham.

IT appearing by affidavit regularly sworn to and filed in the clerks office of the circuit court of Sangamon county, that Milton H. Wash, one of the defendants in the above entitled cause, is not an inhabitant of this State: Notice is therefore hereby given to the said defendant, Milton H. Wash, that a bill in chancery has been filed in the clerk's office of the circuit court of Sangamon county, against you the said defendant, Milton H. Wash, that summons has issued therein, returnable to the next November term of said court, that unless you the said defendant, Milton H. Wash, shall be and appear before the Judge of the Sangamon circuit court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in the city of Springfield on the third Monday in the month of November next, and answer to the said complainants bill of complaint the allegations thereof will be taken for confessed against you, the said Milton H. Wash, and a decree entered accordingly.
J. CALHOUN, clk.
Shields & Conkling, sols.
Sept. 22, 1842. 8-4t.-$5.

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ILL.,
September 20th, 1842.

WHEREAS, a requisition has been made upon me, as the executive of this State, by the Governor of the State of Missouri, for the apprehension and surrender of O. P. Rockwell who is charged with the crime of shooting Lilburn W. Boggs with intent to kill, in the County of Jackson and State of Missouri on the night of the Sixth day of May A. D. 1842. And whereas, a demand has also been made by the Governor of Missouri upon me for the apprehension and surrender of Joseph Smith (commonly called the Mormon Prophet) who is charged with the crime of being accessory to the shooting of said Boggs at the time and place aforesaid, with intent to kill.

And whereas in obedience to the Constitution and Laws of the United States, and of this State, executive warrants have been issued, and the said Rockwell and Smith arrested as fugitives from justice from the State of Missouri.

And whereas, the said Rockwell and Smith resisted the laws by refusing to go with the officers who had them in custody as fugitives from justice, and escaped from the custody of said officers.

Now, therefore, I, Thomas Carlin, Governor of the State of Illinois, in conformity to an act entitled "An act concerning fugitives from justice," approved January 6, 1827, do offer a reward of two hundred dollars to any person or persons, for the apprehension and delivery of each, or either of the above named fugitives from justice, viz: O. P. Rockwell and Joseph Smith, to the custody of James M. Pitman and Thomas C. King, or to the sheriff of Adams county at the city of Quincy.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of State [L. S.] to be affixed the day and date above mentioned.

By the Governor,
THO. CARLIN.

LYMAN TRUMBULL, Sec. of State.

The Fulton Advocate, Quincy Herald, Galena Sentinel, and Rockford Pilot, will copy the above 2 weeks. 9-2w-$3.

School Commissioner's Notice.

ALL interest due on notes in my office that is not paid before the first day of November next, will be collected by law. It is my duty to collect the interest and I feel disposed to do it as an officer. I hope all concerned will take this friendly hint.

All schedules must be signed by at least a majority of the directors of each school district, who were appointed by the trustees of school lands, and deposited in my office on or before the first Mondays of January and July annually and the distribution will be made the second Mondays of said months.
JAMES SHEPHERD, S. C. S. C.

N. B. All persons who have not paid their tax for 1840, must not think hard if they should see their lands &c. advertised for sale to pay said tax, as I am determined to settle up my business and prove to the people of Sangamon county that I am not a defaulter yet. J. S.
Springfield, Sept. 26, 1842. 9-2w.
(Journal copy.)

Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses—Just received from New Orleans
60 bags Rio and Havana coffee,
13 hh'd Sugar,
30 barrels molasses, and for sale cheap for specie funds. S. M. TINSLEY, & Co.
Springfield, Sept. 28, 1842.

Tobacco and Cigars.—Just received and for sale at manufactures prices,
30 boxes chewing tobacco,
6,000 Spanish cigars,
20,000 maleo do
200 doz. fine smoking tobacco
S. M. TINSLEY, & CO.
Springfield, Sept. 28, 1842.

Fall and winter ready made Clothing,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber, at 52 Main street, St. Louis, has received by late arrivals an extensive and splendid assortment of ready made clothing, comprising almost every article usually kept in a Clothing Store, all of which is made up in a superior and fashionable manner, by a wholesale clothing house in the city of New York, with which he is connected, and enables him to sell not only *cheaper* than any house in St. Louis, but at the *lowest* New York prices. Country merchants in want of clothing to sell again, will find it to their interest to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Sept. 30, 1842. 9-2m. M BROWN.

JUST RECEIVED—Printing, writing and wraping paper, and for sale at manufacturing prices with carriage.
100 reams printing paper, 24½ by 38 inches.
100 reams fools cap and post, ruled and plain writing paper.
5 gross bonnet boxes.
S. M. TINSLEY, & CO.
N. B. Other sizes printing paper shortly expected. Sept. 15, 1842.

I WILL take State Bank paper at par for lumber at my usual prices for a few weeks.
Sept. 15, 1842. JAMES F. REED.

Look at this Millers.

WANTED a good flouring miller, one who understands the business can get steady employ and good wages.
JAMES F. REED.
Jamestown, Sept. 15, 1842.

Fare reduced & Speed increased.

FROM Springfield to Peoria, Ill., and thence via Peru, Ottawa, Joliet, and Lockport to Chicago; through in three days without riding nights. Fare to Peoria $4, to Chicago $12—Coaches leave daily, except Sunday's, at 4 o'clock A. M.

Also, from Springfield via Peoria, Knoxville, and Oquaka, Burlington and all parts of Iowa Territory. Coaches leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock, A. M. Through in 2 days, and fare only $9.

Also, from Springfield via Peoria, and Dixon's Ferry, to Galena and all parts of Wisconsin Territory. Coaches leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 o'clock A. M., through to Galena in 3 days. Fare to Dixon $9, to Galena $13.

Books kept at the American House, Springfield, where passengers can secure seats by any of the above lines in first rate (Troy built) 4 horse post coaches, and may rely on finding as good stock coaches, and accommodations as can be found in the West.

FRINK, WALKER, & CO.
Agents and Proprietors.

Springfield, July 15, 1842.
N. B. Residents of the city will be called for by leaving directions the evening previous.
1—ly. F. W. & Co.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS.

THE subscribers have opened a shop in the small brick building on the south side of the public square, (for several years known as the sheriff's office,) where they will always be ready to wait upon those who may favor them with their patronage. They flatter themselves that they have, by long practice, acquired a skill scarcely ever excelled, in handling and keeping in order the instruments of their art.

In anticipation of the multitude of strangers that may spend the winter at the seat of Government, they have selected a stand in the most central and convenient part of the city. Their rooms will always be kept clean and comfortable for the accommodation of the public, and they hope by a constant effort to please, to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage from a generous people.

WM. FLOURVILLE,
ISAAC ROUNTREE.

Springfield, Sept. 23, 1842.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, to those who are indebted to Halum & McComas, or to Z. McComas, and that if there Notes or accounts are not paid before the twenty-fifth inst. they will be put in the hands of an officer, for speedy collection.
Z. McCOMAS.
Springfield, August 19, 1842. tf.

Sheriff's Notice.

THERE was committed to my custody as sheriff of Marion county, Illinois, two black boys, supposed to be runaway slaves, one calls himself Ounted Lucy, he is five feet nine inches high, yellow cast, and quick spoken, has a scar on his left jaw and side of his neck, supposed to have been done by fire when young, also a scar on his left hand running in the direction of his little finger, is knockneed supposed to be twenty-three years old, had on when committed an old grey cloth coat, and an old wool hat. The other is dark complected, five feet 3½ inches high, heavy made, downcast look when spoken to, is about 25 years of age, and says that he belongs to the heirs of John Drissel, deceased, of Windsor, Burtro county, North Carolina.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away or they will be dealt with according to law.

SAMUEL HULL, Sheriff M. C.
Salem, Aug. 15, 1842. 3-8w.

SHERMAN'S
MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Springfield, and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public.—They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For nervous or sick head ache, palpitations of the heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, persons travelling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dissipation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittant fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast, or any other part of the body, ever prepared and its price (only 12½ cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

☞A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale wholesale and retail at

GRUBB & LEWIS'
Auction and Commission Store.

P. S. A liberal discount made to persons who purchase to sell again. Aug. 1, 1842-ly.

SEGARS.—10,000 superior Spanish Segars, and 20,000 common segars, for sale low by
July 1, 1842. GRUBB & LEWIS.

TOBACCO—15 boxes common and 6 boxes Virginia, just received and for sale cheap.
April, 8, 1842. S. M. TINSLEY, & Co.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Notice is hereby given that the subscribers have now on hand and are continually manufacturing cabinet furniture of every description which they will exchange for lumber or most kinds of country produce or sell at very reduced prices for State Bank paper at par, at their ware-room two doors south of the American House.

Having a new and neat hearse, we are prepared to make coffins and attend to funerals at short notice.

July 22. RUCKEL, BILSON & CO.

$10,000 SPECIE funds wanting, for which the highest premium will be given at my office, over Hawley & Edwards' store. JAMES A. BARRET.
July 28, 1842.—tf.

STATE BANK AND SHAWNEETOWN PAPER—Bought and sold, or loaned on the best possible terms, with approved personal or real estate security, by
July 28.—tf. JAMES A. BARRET.

To Farmers and Others. Bring on Your Produce.

WE have made arrangements for shipping Produce of every description, and would call the attention of farmers and others to our object, which is to send off Wheat, Rye, Corn, Bacon, and any other articles in the Produce Line, to the best market, and bring back in exchange good Cash, Groceries, or whatever might be wanted. This mode of selling will in the end be beneficial, as it must bring us a good currency. We are now erecting, and will have completed in a few days, a large and commodious Warehouse on the Rail-road Depot, with a good cellar for Lard, Butter, &c., and will use every endeavor to expedite business for those who may entrust any to our care. Any information on the subject will be given by us.

GRUBB & LEWIS.

Springfield, Ill., July 15th, 1842.
N. B. Goods of every description received on Storage and Commission. 50-ly.

To the Citizens of Sangamon.

FELLOW CITIZENS—You have all read, no doubt with much surprise, the Proclamation of the "State Officers" forbidding the reception of State Bank paper for taxes. From the long connexion which has existed between the bank and the State, and from the fact that the value of property has been so materially affected by that connexion, you naturally expected, as heretofore, to pay your taxes in State paper, according to the existing laws. This blow, coming at a time when good money is driven almost entirely out of circulation, must be very severely felt. The question then arises, what is to be done under these circumstances? Shall we nullify? repudiate? and refuse to pay taxes at all unless we can pay in the currency that circulates among us? In answer to this question the undersigned, anxious to act as peace maker between the contending parties, is happy to announce a remedy, which if it does not remove the difficulty entirely, will do so in a great measure. And he hereby informs his fellow citizens and the public generally, that He still continues to receive State Bank paper at his establishment notwithstanding the *Governor's Proclamation*. And he will sell his clothing at such rates for State money as cannot fail to convince every one that better bargains cannot be had between the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains. In proof of this read the following list of prices, viz:

Marseille, plaid, velvet and valencia vests, (in State Bank paper.)	$2 to $3
Superior silk, bombazine, vests,	3 to 4
Pants, linen, drillings, etc.	2 to 3
do jeans, moleskin, casinet, etc,	4 upwards
Linen and gingham coats,	3 to 4
Jeans dress and frock coats, some of superior quality,	6 upwards

N. B. Those who bring cash shall have one half deducted from the above rates.

Just received, direct from New York, a choice lot of cravats, scarfs, bosoms, collars, suspenders, etc., well worthy of attention.

Clothes cut and made to order as usual, viz:

Making jeans coats, (in State paper)	$4 to $6
Making cloth coats,	7 to 9
Making pants and vests,	1 50 2 50

EDMUND R. WILEY.
Sept. 9, North end Hoffmans' row.

THOMAS L. HARRIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Springfield, Illinois.

Will practice in the Circuit and Supreme courts of this State, and the District and Circuit courts of the United States. Office east side of the square. Sep. 9, 1842 -ly

The Family Life Medicines

—The celebrated Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, prepared and sold by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, may now be said to be the most respectably established and extensively adopted family medicines in the United States. They have not only won the sanction and recommendation of all the candid and philanthropic portion of the medical profession, who have observed their invariable efficacy in general derangements of the stomach and bowels, and their astonishing effects in many varieties of acute and chronic disease, but what is far better, these medicines have recommended themselves, and fully and fairly achieved the distinguished and now certainly pre-eminent position which they now occupy in public and domestic estimation. They are proved by their works, and make no appeals to vulgar credulity. If the proprietor were disposed to make an invidious comparison between these self established medicines and any others, he might confidently assert and challenge contradiction that there is no medicine known to the medical profession, or in their books, concerning which so many clear, unquestionable and conclusive evidences of usefulness and remarkable cures are recorded as those which he can adduce concerning the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters. If it be admitted that sufferers are the best judges as to whether a remedy has relieved them and restored them to health and strength, then is the evidence in behalf of these medicines decisive and irresistible. Dr. Moffat is in possession of an immense accumulation of voluntary testimonials from respectable persons and families in all parts of the Union, far and near, who give their names and residence to the unsolicited statement that have been completely and speedily cured of the following diseases, and of many others not here enumerated by these Life Medicines alone, when other medicines had been long employed in vain, viz: Scrofula in its most dreadfully advanced and destructive stages, when large portions of the flesh and bones of the face had been destroyed; Piles of five, ten, twenty, thirty, and even thirty-five years standing: Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, of the most hopeless character; Turgescence of the Liver, and various other liver complaints; Bilious Cholic, and every conceivable variety of bilious affections; Marasmus Tabes, or Decline and Marasmus, Phthisic or Consumption in more advanced stages than any on record; Dyspepsia in all its chronic and acute varieties with its frightful train of distressing symptoms; Worms of all kinds, both in children and grown persons. Dirrhœa, both serious and billious; Costiveness, both habitual and occasinal Fever and Ague in its three principal varieties, and intermittent and remittent fevers of all kinds; Hypoconsdriosis, and other extremely complicated nervous affections, with nervous debility in general; Salt Rheum, Running Scald, and eruptive diseases generally, including Enauthesis, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire, and sallow unhealthy complexion; Palpitation of the heart, and Determination of blood to the head, settled pains in the organs, limbs, head and side, affections of the bladder, kidnies, spleen, throat, and pleure, jaundice, dropsy and gout, together with these general affections of the system which arise from complicated causes.

The certificates of these cures are in the proprietor's possession and will readily be shown to all who desire to see them. A small selection from them have been published in Moffat's Medical Manual, of which a new and enlarged edition is preparing for the press. The reason why these these medicines, which in ordinary family use operate merely as mild and effectual laxatives, cure so great a variety of formidable diseases is, that while as cathartics, cleansing the alimentary canal and relieving the liver, and the absorbant vessels of all impurities, they lay the foundation for the cure of all specific diseases, they are compounded of unique and unprecedented variety of choice and exquisite ingredients, some of which are almost unknown to the profession, which exert a specific action upon many complaints, without in the slightest degree affecting the general system, otherwise than as simple purifiers, when those complaints are not present. Both the Pills and the Bitters are mild and agreeable in their operations causing neither prostrations nor nausea, and requiring neither confinement nor peculiar diet. Their effects are uniformly to produce an immediate sense of renovated health, and new life and vigor to both body and mind. They cannot be taken without benefit, and they should be procured both by individuals and heads of families and constantly kept on hand not only as remedies but as preventatives of disease. They are prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. William B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y., and also by GRUBB & LEWIS.

Springfield, Ill. September 2, 1842. 5-ly

Official and worthy of attention.

WITH a view of closing his business the undersigned offers to dispose of his stock of clothing at cost. To any person desirous of entering into a safe and snug business this is a fair opportunity, the stock on hand is, without any prevarication, well selected, affording a much better assortment than any other in the place, and all made in a workman like manner. The stand which can be secured is equal to any in the city.

His summer supply having arrived this is a fine opportunity of calling the attention of the public to the same. For current funds offered he will allow no one to go away without having suited themselves, and if selling low for cash will meet the views of his customers, then he will undoubtedly please. Z. McCOMAS.

Illinois Clothing Store, May 22, 1842.
N. B. It is hoped that those knowing themselves to be indebted will call and settle without further delay. 43-tf. Z. McC.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two or three good Journeyman Cabinet makers. Apply at John Busher's Leather Storee.
April 22-tf JOSEPH BUSHER.

LOAF SUGAR—A great assortment of loaf sugar just received and for sale by
feb. 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

LIQUORS.—A general assortment of liquors, which we offer at cost, hoping thereby to get rid of it forever, come wet boys and you shall have bargains in the critter.
feb. 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

FRESH OYSTERS—A lot of fresh cove oysters, warranted good, just received and for sale by A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.
feb. 11.

SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS, Boots, Shoes, &c.
The first and only arrival of fresh GOODS

PURCHASED IN THE EAST THIS SPRING,

Are now opened at the New Cash Store, just removed to north west corner of the Public Square, lately occupied by Mr. Rankin.

THE assortment is large and general, consisting of every variety of the newest styles suitable for the season, among which are the following:

Calicoes of all prices, new styles, and fast colors.
Ginghams, painted lawns, and muslin de laines
Plain and Fancy Bonnet silks, lawns and linings,
Black, Fancy colored, and plain dress silks and satins,
Lace and Fille veils, Dress handkerchiefs and scarfs,
A splendid assortment of ribbons, laces hosiery gloves and mitts,
Braids, floss, cruel, tapes, cords, buttons, and threads,
A large supply of tailors' trimmings,
Fancy painted, laquered and feather fans,
Shell, horn and plated combs of all descriptions
Cambrics, plain and figured muslins, toilet covers and corded skirts,
Linen and cotton table diaper, Russia diaper towels and crash,
Men's and boys' summer wear of all descriptions,
Cloths, cassimeres, sattinetts, and Marseilles vesting,
A large supply of bed-ticking, bleached and brown domestics.
Latest style parasols, silk and cotton umbrellas,
Ladies' straw, Florence, and hood bonnets.
Children's and misses' straw and leghorn hats and bonnets,
Men's and boys' palm leaf and leghorn hats,
Ladies' plaid, buskin walking shoes, a new article,
Ladies' morocco and leather slippers, very low
Ladies' gaiter and leather boots and calfskin shoes,
A large and superior assortment of children's shoes,
Men's and boys' morocco, kip, and calf skin brogans,
Men's fine calf skin shoes, pumps and nullifiers,
Men's fine kip and calfskin boots,
Parlour and hotel slippers, &c.
Together with every other article in the dry goods line.

To which the subscribers solicit the attention of their friends & the public, assuring them that they intend to sustain the reputation they have acquired of selling goods cheaper than they have ever been sold in the State for Cash.

They return thanks to their customers for the liberal patronage they have heretofore given their store, and will endeavor to make it their interest to continue the same.

☞*State Bank paper taken on as good terms as at other stores.*

CONDELL, JONES & Co.
Springfield, April 8, 1842

North American Specific.

IN Offering to the public a remedy for a multitude of diseases the subscribers are aware that they are rendering themselves liable to the popular objection that no one remedy can be good for so many diseases. But when we look into the pathology of Chronic complaints, the fallacy of such objections is apparent—all diseases are either acute or chronic. Chronic diseases must first be acute and become chronic from a peculiar condition of the nervous system or some impurity of the blood or both; all chronic diseases then are in their nature alike, only modified in their appearance by the original symtoms without being different so far as the effect of medicine is concerned. If this be proven to be the case then a remedy having a specific curative effect on that condition of the system which nourishes the disease must cure the disease, without regard to the symptoms which previously marked it. For instance, although consumption, Dropsy, Rheumatism and Liver Complaints differ in their symptoms, yet when chronic they are mainly alike because they depend on the same impurity of the blood and are consequently cured by the same remedy, which the undersigned flatter themselves they have in their possession.

The North American Specific is a preparation entirely vegetable and on account of its peculiar combination has a specific action upon nerves and blood, many of the articles which enter into its composition were favorite remedies of the late Doctor KLUCK, of Missouri, and have been for a number of years used by the Hunters of the Rocky Mountains, from one of whom the receipt was obtained. The diseases in which the North American Specific is most pre-eminently efficacious are, *Consumption, Chronic Bronchetis, Chronic Coughs, Dropsies of all kinds, Chronic Liver Complaints,* diseases of *the Spleen and Kidneys*; Chronic affections of the Stomach and Bowels, as Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa. &c. Also, in Rheumatism and Gout, Lumbago, pains in the joints, and gravel.—In those diseases which follow the improper use of mercury, and in all Venereal diseases, the North American Specific is peculiarly useful. In all scrofulous diseases as *Kings Evil, White Swelling,* and foul and *Indolent Ulcers,* the proprietors do not hesitate to pronounce it the best and most certain remedy that has ever been used. In all cutaneous diseases; also in Itch, Tetter, Scald-Head, Illinois Mange, &c. it has been found beneficial Indeed in all cases where a revolution in the condition of the blood is required it never fails.

In diseases peculiar to women such as whites, falling of the womb, and barrenness it is especially beneficial.

It has also been highly recommended in all nervous diseases as in Tic Doloreux, Palsy, Epilepsy, &c. &c. Indeed it would be tedious to name all the complaints in which this invaluable Specific is a sovereign remedy. It may be sufficient after the above enumeration for the undersigned to say that in no instance in which they have tried it, has it disappointed their expectations. Besides they have submitted it to the practice of several respectable physicians, who can testify to its efficacy.

The North American Specific is now prepared by us exclusively, and only sold by us or our authorized agents. It is put up in eight ounce bottles, and none is genuine unless the bottle is capped with wax, and stamped with the initials G. & L., and the directions signed by our own hand as follows:

GRUBB & LEWIS.

Springfield, Ill., July 15th 1842.
N. B. The North American Specific is not sold by any Druggist in the United States. 50-ly.

Smith's Cholera Mixture.

A Certain Cure for Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaints, and Diarrhœa or Bowel Complaints.

THE undersigned having obtained the receipt for the above well known remedy from the family of the late Doctor SMITH, have at the earnest and repeated solicitation of those, whose experience in its use, has satisfied them of its superior excellence over all other remedies of this kind, determined to offer it to the public.

The great mortality which follows in the train of this class of disease and the melancholy fact that it has baffled the skill of the medical profession generally, gives to this remedy an importance that cannot be claimed for any one medicine now in use. This remarkable efficacious Mixture is entirely free from the objections which are applicable to the mercurial remedies now in general use among doctors; and can be used for any length of time with perfect safeyt to the patient. Another important consideration in favor of the remedy is the great saving of expense, and ease and facility with which it can be administered to children having the most irritable stomachs. We feel confident that all those who will try the remedy, will, without hesitation, give it the preference over all others. PRICE $1.

The "CHOLERA MIXTURE" is now prepared by us exclusively, and only sold by us and our authorized agents. It is neatly put up in one ounce bottles, with directions, and none is genuine unless the bottle is capped with wax, and stamped with the initials G. & L. and the directions signed by our own hand as follows:

GRUBB & LEWIS.

Springfield Illinois, July 1, 1842.

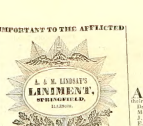
DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, GLASS, PUTTY, &c,

BROOKIE & BUSH,

Have and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of the above named articles at the stand formerly occupied by Hill and Bush.
March 30, 1842.—37.

BLACK INK—Superior black ink manufactured and for sale by
July 5, 1842. BROOKIE & BUSH.

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED



LINDSAY'S LINIMENT,

For the cure of all disorders which require an external application, either on man or beast.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—Perhaps you think that this Liniment is intended to cure too many diseases, but we assure you that all diseases of this character and many others that might be mentioned are speedily cured, or the persons greatly relieved by the use of this medicine. We earnestly request the afflicted to give it a fair trial.
None are the genuine but those that have "A. & M. Lindsay's Liniment" blown in the bottle.

Have you a Pain or Weakness in the small of the back? If so, apply the Liniment freely morning and evening with the flat of your hand, and occasionally rub the part well with a rough cloth, and it will certainly relieve you.

Have you the Rheumatism? If so, first wash the affected part with cold water and castile soap, then bathe it with warm vinegar and rub well with a rough cloth, and then apply the Liniment with the flat of your hand before the fire. Wash every third day, and use the Linimen twice a day, and you will soon be free from this troublesom disease.

Have you a Numbness or Coldness in your legs, arms or feet? If so, rub the affected part well with a rough cloth, and then apply the Liniment freely twice a day, and in a short time it will be removed.

Have you the Piles? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and in short time you will be well.

Have you the Nettle Rash or Erysipelas? If so, apply the Liniment three time a day, and all unpleasant sensation will soon disappear.

Have you Sprained yourself? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, rubbing well with your hand, and it will soon be removed.

Have you Bruises or Burns? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and you will soon be well.

Have you a Cut or Wound? If so, apply the Liniment with a feather two or three times a day.

Are your Limbs or Joints swelled? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and the swelling will soon disappear.

Have you the Tetter? If so, apply the Liniment every morning and evening, washin every third day with castile soap, and removing the scurf from the surface of the skin.

Have you a Pain in the breast or Side? If so, apply the Liniment morning and evening, rubbing it well with the flat of your hand, and you will soon be relieved.

Have you sore Eyes? If so, wet a soft rag with the Liniment and apply it on the outside of the eyes, every night on going to bed.

Are your toes, fingers or ears Frosted or Poisoned? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day and it will positively cure them.

Have you Corns on your feet? If so, wet them well with the Liniment two or three times a day, and it will generally cure them.

Certificates.

This is to certify that I have used Lindsay's Liniment in a case of excruciating pain caused by a severe fall which fractured two of my ribs. It relieved me immediately of pain and effectually cured me in a short time. And I know from experience that this Liniment is a first rate article. I conceive it my duty to make known to the afflicted. THOS. BROOKER.

Sangamon Co., Aug. 19th, 1840.
This is to certify that my son's hand was very much diseased with the tetter, so much so, that when he would shut his hand the blood would start through the cracks in the skin. All remedies having failed, I applied Lindsay's Liniment, which has produced a thorough cure.
THOMAS E. RANDALL.

Sangamon Co., Nov. 15th, 1840.
This is to certify that my son was distressingly afflicted in his knees, thighs and back, with a numbness or rheumatism. In vain I saught for relief until I applied Lindsay's Liniment, which by a few applications had the most happy effect, seeing my son so quickly cured. Joseph Freeman, a man in my employ, suffering with rheumatism, applied some of the liniment to his limbs and he also was speedily cured.
ROBERT CAMPBELL.

Lick Creek, Sangamon Co., Nov. 20, 1840.
This is to certify that one of my horses had the big head for about eighteen months. I applied Lindsay's Liniment according to directions, and the disease disappeared entirely. This article cannot be recommended to highly.
FRANCIS DORRELL.

Springfield, Nov. 15th 1840.
This is to certify that I was afflicted with great pain in my back and that I was almost immediately cured by the application of Lindsay's Liniment. To those troubled in the same way, I would recommend this article as being superior to any I have ever tried. E. PILCHER.

This is to certify that I used Lindsay's Liniment on my son's foot which was badly cut, and from some cause threatened mortification; but hearing this Liniment highly spoken of, I obtained and used it with great success. The wound commenced healing immediately, and in a few weeks my son was able to return to his work.
DAVID POTTS.

Sangamon County, Aug. 19, 1840.

Important to Farmers and owners of horses.

Has your Horse the sweeney? If so, apply the Liniment two or three times a day, rubbing well with the ends of your fingers.

Has your horse the Fistula? If so, add to one bottle of the Liniment one and a half ounce of the Oil of Sassafras, mix it well in a cup together, and rub the diseased part twice a day with the mixture.

Has your horse the Big head or Big jaw? If so, mix and apply the Liniment in the same manner as in the case of Fistula.

Has your horse the Spavin? If so, first beat the affected part with a round smooth stick until it is somewhat bruised, then mix and apply the Liniment in the same manner as in the case of Fistula and Big head.

Has your horse the Scratches? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and occasionally wash the parts with soap and water.

Has your horse a Sprain? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, and it will soon be removed.

Has your horse a Weakness or Trembling in the Limbs? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, rubbing well with a rough cloth.

Has your horse a Scum or Film on the eye? If so, apply the Liniment in the hollow above the eye two or three times times a day, and it will positively cure it.

Has your horse the Splint? If so, apply the Liniment three times a day, rubbing the affected part well with a round smooth stick.

Prepared only by A. & M. LINDSAY, North West corner of the Public Square, Springfield, Illinois, and for sale by them and their authorized agents.

☞Persons wishing to become Agents must be well recommended.

Springfield, Ill. July 23, 1841—ly.

CABINET FURNITURE, TURNING, and Upholstering establishment.—The subscribers having taken the shop on sixth street, two doors south of the American House, are prepared to manufacture cabinet furniture of the best materials and in the most approved style. We have now on hand a large assortment which we will sell very low for cash, or most kinds of country produce.

Hair, moss and shuck mattrasses, paper hanging. Window curtains cut and made, and every thing in that line done in the best manner and on short notice.

Having the best lathe now in use in this city, we are prepared to do all kinds of turning, either of brass, wood, or iron, with neatness and despatch. Coffins made to order.

Wanted, several thousand feet of cherry, black walnut, lin, sycamore and maple lumber, for which the highest price will be given.
30 RUCKEL, BILLSON, & CO.

GLASS—Just received a lot of window glass, also cut and plain glass tumblers, flasks, vials, and quart, half gallon and gallon bottles. All for sale by
feb 11. A. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

LINDSAY'S
AGENTS.

A LIST comprising part of the Agents for A. & M. LINDSAY'S LINIMENT, with their places of residence.

Dr. H. L. Hoffman, St. Louis, Mo.
Messrs. Francis & Edwards, do
J. Grinsted & Co. Louisville, Ky.
E. B. Hinman, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Dr. B. A. Fahnestock and Co Pittsburg Pa.
Clark and Co, Chicago, Illinois
J. G. Smith, Peru,
F. L. Thompson, Ottowa
Little and Barnum, Juliet
Dr John Grant, Lockport
White and Co., do
Wilcox and Howard, Magnolia
E. M. Holman, Jerseyville
James G. McCreary, Rushville
B. H. Adams, Knox,
Dr M M Reed, Jacksonville
Dr John Olive, Carlinville
Harvey Dunn, Chambersburg
James Forbes, Pittsfield
Dr T A Hoffman, Beardstown
Wm. A Andrew, Winchester
Vincent Higby, White Hall
C Knapp, Middletown
Dr J L Shaw, Tremont
P A Allair, Aurora
Elisha Freeman, St Charles
J and A. Teffle, Elgin
O F and G A Miller, Quincy
T Fish, Washington
L O Hulbert, Peoria
John Shinn, Canton
G. W Hickman, Farmington
Achilles Robb, Lewistown
Marsh, Hankinson and Co, Alton
Dr L Allen, Decatur
Tuyman and Kyle, Macomb
Lewis Evans, Carthage
Rockwell and Salisbury, Warsaw
Clark and Patten, Geneva
R F Bell, Crow Meadow
W Naylor, Virginia
Charles Gilkey, Ewington
James Whitlock, Marshall
G S Taylor and Co, Shelbyville
Abner Pain, Paris
Monroe, Chambers and Co, Charleston
E S Phelps, Princeton
N M McCurdy, Vandalia
J F H Herriford, Hillsboro
Dr J Duncan, Knoxville
John Rodgers, Monmouth
J G Potts, Galena
S Hill, Petersburg
G W Patrick and Co, Terre Haute, Ind
G W Westbrook, Burlington, Iowa
V Spalding, Madison do
3-14

GEO. G. GROSS. NEW FIRM, THO. LEWIS.
Auction, Commission, Forwarding, and General Agency, at Springfield, Ill.

THE subscribers having entered into co-partnership for transacting the above business, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the large three story Brick, next to the State Bank, and opposite the State House, East side of the square, where they will thankfully receive consignments of every description for private or public sale, and attend with punctuality to any business entrusted to their care. Real estate sold or leased in city or country; they have commodious rooms for the display of Furniture, Merchandize, &c.

Advance made on Furniture, Merchandize, Watches, &c. &c. &c.

Sales attended in city, country, or any adjacent places.

REFER TO

Messrs. Tinsley & Co., R. Irwin & Co., B. C. Webster & Co., Mr. J. L. Lamb, N. A. Rankin, Springfield, Illinois.
Messrs. Bassett & Taylor, B. W. Scheider and Co., Beardstown.
Messrs. J. B. Stone & Co., Mr. J. G. Lamb, Alton.
Messrs. Conn & Chambers, Meridosia.
Messrs. Anderson & Thompson, W. L. A. Van Deventer, Rabory & Shafner, St. Louis, Mo
Messrs. John W. Burrows, John Goodin, New Orleans.
Mr. R. W. Worthington, Rodney, Miss.
Mr. James Wickersham, Pittsburg.
Messrs. A. Melvin & Co., S. & R. Stout, New York.
Messrs. Dray Barcroft & Co., Robert Taylor, Wm. J. Leiper, Philadelphia.
Messrs. John W. Stout, Col. J. C. Zabriskie, Brunswick, N. J.
Mr. A. P. Howell, Newark, N. J.
Messrs. Emmerson, Harris & Potter, Boston.
January 1, 1842—4w

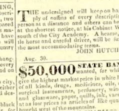
TEXANS VICTORIOUS!—The undersigned has just received his spring stock, which will enable him to furnish his customers with hats of the latest style; he has also received a few cases of eastern made hats for the accommodation of those that want a very low article. Also, a general assortment of wool hats, 20 doz. palm leaf do. glazed elastic do. elastic caps, and a few doz. fancy caps for children. Those wishing to purchase will please call and examine the quality and prices for themselves.
April 8. ELI COOK.

FEVER & AGUE LOZENGES—Sherman's Fever and Ague Lozenges are offered to the public with the greatest confidence in their adaptation to the cure of the intermittent fever, or as commonly called fever and ague.
34 GRUBB & LEWIS

FOR RENT OR TO LEASE—THE Store situated between ours and Wm. P. Grimsley, will be fitted up to suit the hardware, dry goods or grocery business, and leased on favorable terms. S M TINSLEY & CO.
Springfield, July 21, 1842.

COTTON YARN & BATTING—Just received from the manufacturer's 5000 doz Hope cotton yarn and 16 bales cotton bats for sale low for cash or wheat.
Ju22ly S. M. TINSLEY & CO.

NOTICE.—Wisconsin Fire and Marine Insurance Company's checks (or notes) wanted for goods or currency. The highest premium paid for specie.
Goods sold low for cash
S. M. TINSLEY, & CO.
March 11th, 1842—tf.



THE undersigned will keep on hand a supply of coffins of every description so that person at a distance and others can be furnished at the shortest notice, at his Cabinet Warehouse, south of the City Academy. A hearse, with gentle horse and careful driver, will be furnished on the most accommodating terms.
JOHN HUTCHINSON.
Aug. 30. 27-yl

$50,000 STATE BANK Funds wanted, for which we will give the highest market price in white lead, paints of all kinds, drugs, medicines, oils, dye stuffs, surgical instruments, perfumery, window glass and glassware, paper, quills, ink, varnishes, &c. at as low prices as articles of like quality can be bought west of the mountains.
JOSEPH CHARLESS & CO.
Corner of Main and Pine Streets, St Louis.
April 29-5m

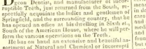
NOTICE—WE would inform all those indebted to us by note or account that they can pay us in wheat, at cash prices, delivered at our mills immediately after harvest.
June 24. 47-tf. S M TINSLEY & CO.

WALLACE & DILLER

HAVE just received from Philadelphia a fresh supply of the above articles which they offer low for cash. Physicians and Country Merchants, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The following comprise some of the articles just received:

100 oz sulphate quinine	100 lbs sup carb soda
50 oz extract bark	35 lbs red sanders
40 oz piperine	47 lbs carb Magnesia
15 lbs Turkey opium	35 lbs calcined magnesia
50 lbs English calomel	109 lbs African cayenne
150 gals spts turpetine	30 lbs red precipitate
559 gals linseed oil	50 lbs pearl barley
300 gals train or fish oil	50 lbs gum assafœtida
500 gals lamp oil	10 lbs white wax
500 lbs castile soap	150 gum camphor
50 lbs chrome yellow	35 lbs red bark
25 lbs chrome green	15 lbs calisayn bark
550 lbs oil vitrol	13 lbs yellow bark
100 lbs chipped logwood	30 lbs arrow root
500 lbs alum	50 lbs rhubarb root
540 lbs white lead dry	30 lbs red chalk
50 kegs white lead	100 lbs white chalk
100 lbs venetian red	350 lbs glue
50 lbs blue vitrol	14 lbs balsam copavia
70 lbs maccoba snuff	35 lbs nutmegs
150 lbs coperas	50 lbs rapee snuff
155 lbs gum aloes	300 lbs gum shelac
50 lbs cloves	350 lbs cam wood
100 lbs tartaric acid	50 lbs liquorice ball
5 baskets salad oil fresh	50 lbs powdered rhubarb
95 lbs cream tartar	35 lbs columbo root
1000 lbs saleratus	50 lbs Alexandria senna
600 lbs rosin	100 lbs India senna
160 lbs flor sulphur	1500 lbs spanish whiting
50 lbs sarsaparilla root	34 lbs pink root
50 lbs fresh tamarinds	40 lbs chamomile flowers
50 lbs seidlitz mixture	5 lbs French chalk
159 lbs cinnamon bark	5 oz pure kreosote
65 lbs English mustard	5 oz sulphate morphia
50 lbs refined borax	3 oz aceate morphia
39 lbs aqua fortis	1 oz oil roses

Springfield, August 14, 1841.



DENTISTRY.—GEORGE STUART, Surgeon Dentist, and manufacturer of incorruptible Teeth, just returned from the South, respectfully acquaints the ladies and gentlemen of Springfield, and the surrounding country, that he has opened an office at his dwelling in Sixth st., South of the American House, where he will perform the various operations on the Teeth.

He has on hand an extensive and beautiful assortment of Natural and Chemical or incorruptible teeth, which he will insert in the best manner from a single tooth to an entire set. Teeth extracted with improved instruments. Teeth filled with fine gold, silver and tin foil.

From G. Stuart's long experience and extensive practice in the city of Philadelphia and Springfield; he feels justified in warranting all his operations. G. S.
june 26—tf

SPRINGFIELD COACH FACTORY.

S. H. VANHOFF & O. LEWIS, would inform their friends and the public, that they manufacture and keep on hand all description of Carriages. Having been engaged for several years in the above business, they feel conscious that their work for durability, neatness of execution and cheapness, cannot fail to suit those wishing to purchase. They have on hand several Buggies and Barouches, which they invite the public to call and examine. Their shop is opposite the Methodist Meeting House.

☞ They will also attend to the Waggon making business, and repairing of every description at the shortest notice. V. & L.
Springfield.

JEWETT'S IMPROVED PATENT

Cary Plough.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and customers, the agricultural community, of this and the adjoining States, and dealers in Ploughs, that they are now prepared to fill all orders for the same on presentation.

The mould board of this well and so favorably known plough, is made of wrought iron, and the share of steel, 5-16ths of an inch thick, which carries a fine sharp edge. The whole face of the mould board and share is ground smooth, so that it scours perfectly bright in any soil, and will not choke in the foulest of ground. It will do more work in a day, and do it much better and with much less labor, to both team and holder, than the ordinary ploughs that do not scour, and in consequence of the ground being prepared better, the agriculturalist obtains a much heavier crop.

JEWETT & HITCHCOCK.
Near the south-east corner of the square.
Feb. 1. 1842. 27

IRON, STOVES, TINWARE, &c.

THE subscribers, thankful for past favors, respectfully inform their numerous friends and customers that they still keep on hand a large assortment of stoves, embracing all the late and most approved patterns, of cook, fancy parlor, Franklin, seven and ten plates, coal stoves and grates, with all the necessary apparatus.—Also, a large and general assortment of flat, round and square bar iron, from the most approved manufacturies; American, English, blister, and cast steel.

Our iron foundry being in complete and successful operation, we are prepared to make all castings usually made at a foundry, and to fill all orders for the same, at short notice. A large supply of mill and hollow ware castings, andirons, grate bars, wagon boxes &c. always on hand, and will be sold at much lower rates than heretofore.

COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

We have also a large supply of tin ware, which we will sell wholesale at St Louis wholesale prices. Purchasers will therefore find it to their interest to buy of us, as they will thereby save freight and charges. We are prepared to do all descriptions of copper, sheet iron and tin j b work, at short notice.

The subscribers are also the manufacturers and vendors of Jewett's inproved patent Cary Plough.

Wheat, flax-seed, good dried hides, dried deer skins, beeswax, feathers, cotton and linen rags, old copper, brass and pewter, taken in exchange for any article except bar iron and steel.

JEWETT & HITCHCOCK,
Near the south east corner of the square.
Feb. 4. 27

TO OUR FRIENDS & NEIGHBORS, Greeting: This is to inform you that we, too, are receiving a heavy reinforcement to our stock of goods, wares and merchandise, of as good a quality, as pretty styles, and as many of them, as the present unparalleled derangement and pressure in money matters will justify, which we *will let slide at prices to suit the pay we get.*

Our house is filled to overflowing with all the comforts, necessaries, luxuries and conveniences that any reasonable man or woman could wish for, such as Broad cloths, cassimeres, beaver and pilot cloths, cassinets, heavy fulled cloths for pants, jeans, flannels, blankets, merinos, muslin de laines, calicoes, ginghams, linens, bonnet silks and ribbons, vestings, silks and satins, shawls, hankerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, bleached and brown sheetings and shirtings, checks and tickings overcoats, cloaks and umbrellas, hats, caps and bonnets, boots, shoes and stockings, cotton yarn batting, wadding and wicking. *Huge quantities* of sugar, coffee, tea, salt, nails, axes and chains, tobacco, cigars, hard-ware, glass and queensware. Also, a *strong* sprinkling of the *ardent* in all its various forms. In short, we have all things that will add to the enjoyment of that portion of the human family whose good fortune it is to be located within trading distance of the subscribers.
Oct 29. B. C. WEBSTER & CO.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.—Constantly on hand a good supply of all kinds groceries, for sale at the lowest rates for cash. Wholesale or retail. S. M. TINSLEY. & Co.
April 8, 1842.

FOR RENT.—The store room under the State Register office. Apply to
March 25. WALTERS & WEBER.

WE want to buy four or five hundred bushels of Flax Seed; same will do unless clean.
aug 5 A. LINDSAY & BRO.

CITY HOTEL,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS,
Washington Street, N. W. Corner of the Square.

THIS old stand has been so improved by building a large addition to it, that the proprietor is now able to accomodate citizens and strangers as well as any other House in the vicinity, and on as reasonable terms, and no pains shall be spared in trying to make all comfortable that may favor him with a call. He hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a share of public patronage.

There is also a good stable connected with the House.

TERMS.

Regular boarders per week with lodging	$3 00
do do do without lodging	2 50
Transient do per day,	1 00
do do per meal in all cases	25
Horse keeping per day,	50

P. S. Gentlemen and ladies parlors and rooms for society and club meetings can be furnished at all times.

jan. 1, 1842—ly J. JOHNSON.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills and PHŒNIX BITTERS.

—These superlative family medicines have long since acquired an established reputation for direct and invariable efficacy in all the prevalent and ordinary diseases, as well as in many others of a peculiar and aggravated character. Their virtues are proved by the voluntary testimonials of the persons they have cured and who accompany their certificates with their names and places of residence. These certificates now amount to thousands, being hundreds to each particular kind of disease. They embrace the most frightful and inveterate cases of *Scrfula, Piles, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Bilious and Liver affections, acute and chronic Rheumatism, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofulous as well as Mucous Consumption, habitual costiveness Worms, Stomach and Bowel complaints* of all kinds, headache, giddiness and nervous debility, *eruptive diseases*, and the clouded, sallow, unhealthy appearance of the skin, arising, from various causes of ill health, *Fever and Ague* of every variety, settled pains in the side, back organs and limbs, humors, ulcers, *foul breath and inward fever*, night sweats and general weakness and loss of *appetite*, the *mumps, swollen face and gums* affections of the *bladder, kidney, spleen* and pleure, and the *sickness incidental to females*, together with very many other maladies which cannot be here enumerated. The certificates of cure in all these diseases are immense in number and clear, direct, and explicit in description, and coming as they do in every care from the persons cured, they are indisputable and conclusive in authority. These inestimable medicines should therefore be kept by every family and grown person in the Union, as they will be found to be not only the best remedies for disease, but also its most certain preventatative and the surest renovators of sound, cheerful and elastic health. They are singularly mild and agreeable in their operation, and though perfectly effectual, never occasion even the temporary prostration and nausea, which always follow the use of consummate drastic purges and the use of calomel. Prepared wholesale and retail by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 New York. And for sale by.
GRUBB & LEWIS.
Springfield, Ill. September 2, 1842.

The supreme remedy for Fever and Ague and Billious Fevers.

THERE is no remedy, known either in professional or domestic practice, so absolutely, immediately, and permanently efficacious in this prevalent and obstinate malady, as MOFFAT'S celebrated and long established LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS. Extraordinary and renowned as are their effects upon diseases in general, in fever and ague, and all bilious affections they are more so; because, in these they are as infallible as any human means can be. This has been proved in more than ten thousand cases, nor is there an instance in which they have failed, or reasonably can fail, when taken in strict accordance with the directions here subjoined, and which are also given in Moffat's Medical Manual and Good Samaritan. But to insure invariable success, these must be rigidly followed.

FEVER AND AGUE, in all its four leading species, is a peculiar periodical disease, and Dr. Moffat has fully established the important discovery that its cure can never be effected with precision and certainty, except by a periodical administration of a proper remedy, in connection with the specific powers of one of the ingredients in his medicines, is the secret of his invariable triumph, while all other practitioners either entirely fail only temporarily succeed, were with the very best remedies that were known. *Anctue, or Ague, is either Quotidian, or daily; Tertian, or third day; Quartan, or fourth day; Erratic,* or sometimes one of these periods and sometimes another; or it is *Complicated*, by taking these periods in succession, and then running into intermittent fever of a more malignant character. But it is a remarkable fact, however mysterious and unaccountable it may appear, that each and all of these species of Ague, have a FOURTEENTH DAY crisis, in which they may be cured with certainty, but by neglecting which they can only be cured by chance. DR. MOFFAT'S directions for taking the medicines in this disease, are therefore these: First, take two of the LIFE PILLS at bed time, and next morning before breakfast a full wine glass of the Phœnix Bitters in about the same quantity of water, and half a wine glass more in a full wine glass of water, about half an hour before each meal during the day. On the second night take three pills and the bitters as before; on the third night four pills and the bitters as before, and continue taking four pills every night for three nights more, with the bitters during the day. On or before the seventh day, the Ague will seem to be entirely cured, and the patient will feel well, hungry, and hearty, but he must nevertheless continue to take the bitters as before prescribed, until and on the *fourteenth day*, with two pills every night after the seventh day. He will then and not until then, with positive and invariable certainty, be permanently cured, not only of Fever and Ague but of whatever bilious and liver affections it may have superinduced or even in any way connected. If, however, the patient should by any neglect, or undue confidence in restored health, omit to take the Phœnix Bitters in the full quantities prescribed, at least three time on the *fourteenth day* Dr. Moffat must not be blamed if the disease should return, and the patient should learn wisdom from affliction, and go through another course of the medicines for a fortnight longer. Obeying these instructions, however, he will be so thoroughly cured, that he may bid defiance to the disease, however unhealthy may be his location or prevalent the malady around him. For children between seven and fourteen years of age, half of the above quantities of the medicines will suffice; for younger children, a quarter of those quantities, to be increased or diminished in proportion as the age varies from advanced childhood to infancy. For very young children, small quantities of the bitters only will alone be necessary.

This treatment, with these supremely effectual "LIFE MEDICINES," has been perfectly triumphant in the worst regions of the Southern and Western country, and around the northern lakes, where the malady prevails with the universality of an epidemic, and the demand for this sovereign remedy has been far greater than the supply. DR. MOFFAT'S Agents, however, are now well furnished, and will make every effort to send this advertisement into the most afflicted districts. Voluntary and jealously grateful testimonials are received at the proprietor's office in New York, by every mail in incredible numbers, to the absolute efficency of these astonishing medicines, not only in Fever and Ague, other intermittent fevers, liver and billious affections, and derangement of the digestive functions generally, but also in chronic and inflammatory rheumatism, costiveness, pains in the side and limbs, eruptions of the skin, scrofula piles, worms, scurvy and a host of other complaints, for the cure of which, these VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are so pre-eminently renowned throughout the United States. Knowing, however that many of these diseases, as well as a most fatal undermining of the general health are occasioned by FEVER AND AGUE, Dr. Moffat in his advertisements, invites the special attention of the public to the absolute ascendency of his medicines over this malady, the fountain head of so many others. He has only to add that the like Medicines are agreeable and invigorating in their operations, require neither confinement nor change of diet, and have acquired the reputation they have long possessed, not by the usual artificial efforts, but solely by their invariable and extensive usefulness. Prepared and sold by Dr. William B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York.
And for sale by GRUBB & LEWIS.
Springfield, Ill. September 2, 1842.

INDIGO—3 cerroons just received, best Spanish F., for sale cheap.
April 8, 1842. S. M. TINSLEY & Co.

DYE-STUFFS—Ground logwood, red wood fustic, Nicaragua wood, Indigo, madder, alum, copperas, camwood, on hand and for sale by
April 22 BROOKIE & BUSH